

Weekly Report

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WEEK ENDING MAY 13, 1960

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BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of May 13, 1960

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	65	35	0
HOUSE	280	153	4

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Federal Education Aid (S 8) (HR 10128)	Reported		Reported	Passed	
	3/28/60		9/12/59	2/4/60	
Student Disclaimer Affidavit (S 2929)			Reported		
			5/12/60		
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported	Passed	Reported	Passed	To President
	5/14/59	5/4/60	3/18/59	3/23/59	
Civil Rights (HR 8601)	Reported	Passed	Reported	Passed	PL 86-449 5/6/60
	8/20/59	3/24/60	3/30/60	4/8/60	
International Dvpt. Assn. (S 3074) (HR 11001)	Hearings Completed		Approved		
			5/9/60		
Rivers and Harbors (HR 7634)	Reported	Passed	Hearings Completed		
	6/12/59	7/16/59			
Housing (HR 10213)	Reported	Passed	Hearings Underway		
	3/15/60	4/28/60			
Veterans' Benefits (S 1138) (HR 2258)	Hearings Completed		Reported	Passed	
			7/14/59	7/21/59	
Social Security	Hearings Underway				
Health Insurance for Aged (S 3350, 3503) (HR 4700)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Completed		
Minimum Wage (S 1046, 1967) (HR 4488, 7490)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Completed		
Common-Site Picketing (S 2643) (HR 9070)	Reported				
	4/27/60				
Wheat Bill (S 2759) (HR 10355)	Hearings Underway		Reported		
			5/2/60		
Sugar Act Extension (S 3210, 3361)					
Mutual Security Program (HR 11510)	Reported	Passed	Reported	Passed	To President
	4/7/60	4/21/60	4/25/60	5/2/60	
Bond Interest Rates (S 2813) (HR 10590)	Reported				
	2/29/60				
Corporate, Excise Taxes					
Postal Rate Increase (S 3192) (HR 11140)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Scheduled		
Gas Tax Increase					
Regulatory Agency Rules (S 2374) (HR 4800, 6774)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Underway		
Clean Elections (S 2436)			Reported	Passed	
			7/23/59	1/25/60	
Federal Pay Raise (HR 9883)	Approved		Hearings Underway		
	5/4/60				
Foreign Investments (S 3251, 3252) (HR 5)	Reported	Debate Suspended			
	2/19/60				
Passports (HR 9069) (S 2287, 2315)	Reported	Passed	Hearings Underway		
	9/4/59	9/8/59			
International Court Powers (S Res 94)	No House Action Needed		Hearings Completed		

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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Floor Action

MUTUAL SECURITY

Congress May 12 sent to the President the Mutual Security Act of 1960 (HR 11510), authorizing fiscal 1961 appropriations of \$1,366,200,000 for certain non-military assistance portions of the Mutual Security Program. Final action came when both houses approved the conference report (H Rept 1593) on the bill, the House by a 240-138 roll call and the Senate by voice vote. (For voting, see chart p. 870)

The authorization was \$88,700,000 less than the President requested in his Feb. 16 Mutual Security message to Congress. (Weekly Report p. 252)

The bill left intact previous years' authorizations for military assistance, the Development Loan Fund and miscellaneous other items that will be considered as part of the separate Mutual Security Appropriations bill.

The bill forbade further aid to Cuba unless the President specifically authorized it and contained language in effect calling for a denial of aid to the United Arab Republic unless the UAR allowed Israel ships in the Suez Canal. It also called on the President to account for any denial of information requested by Congress or the General Accounting Office on economic assistance. Other sections provided for an East-West cultural center in Hawaii and authorized a study of a similar hemispheric center in Puerto Rico. One provision was designed to put pressure on the Government of Jordan to purge its Palestine refugee relief rolls to eliminate black marketing of ration cards.

Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who was on a fact-finding trip to the Middle East, May 12 released a statement saying the Mutual Security Program could not survive many more "cumbersome" restrictions. He said Congress already had more information on the program "than it can digest" and that instead of trying to "second-guess every Administration action" it should take steps in 1961 to "put more, perhaps all, of the program on a multi-year authorization".

BACKGROUND -- The House April 21 passed HR 11510 with authorizations of \$1,318,400,000. The Senate May 2 passed its own version, authorizing \$1,405,500,000. (Weekly Report p. 657, 781)

House-Senate conferees May 6 ordered reported a conference version authorizing \$1,366,200,000 and making various compromises in provisions concerning policy. They also dropped a Senate provision for itemized listing of individual Members' spending abroad.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, HR 11510, the Mutual Security Act of 1960, authorized the following funds, as compared to the President's request:

	REQUESTED	AUTHORIZED
Military assistance	\$2,000,000,000	1.
Economic assistance		
Defense support	724,000,000	\$ 675,000,000
Development Loan Fund	700,000,000	1.
Technical cooperation	206,500,000	206,500,000

Special assistance	\$ 268,500,000	256,000,000
Other programs	80,900,000	78,700,000
Miscellaneous	20,100,000	1.
President's contingency fund	175,000,000	150,000,000
TOTAL	\$4,175,000,000	\$4,086,300,000

1. New authorization not required.

The bill also:

Required that the Mutual Security Act and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 83-480) be administered "to give effect" to the principles that the U.S. favors freedom of navigation in international waterways and that the purposes of the Mutual Security Act are "negated and the peace of the world is endangered" when countries receiving assistance wage economic warfare against other nations receiving assistance. Specific application of the principles was left to the determination of the President, who "shall report on measures taken...to insure their application".

Affirmed the willingness of the U.S. to participate in the Indus Basin Development program, and for this purpose (1) waived fiscal requirements of other acts to facilitate U.S. participation through the World Bank; (2) waived requirements of the Merchant Marine Act that at least 50 percent of foreign aid goods be shipped in American flag vessels, but stipulated that any deviation from the Act be compensated by shipping a commensurate amount of other foreign aid goods in U.S. vessels.

Required Congressional committees to file annual itemized, consolidated public statements on dollar funds spent on trips abroad by Members of Congress and Committee staff members. (Existing law required statements only on the spending of counterpart funds.)

Placed a \$55 million annual ceiling on grant and credit aid to Latin America for military hardware.

Reworded purposes of the Development Loan Fund to emphasize agricultural as well as industrial development and to encourage the making of loans to stimulate private investment and the development of "free economic institutions".

Directed that the Development Loan Fund not allocate, earmark or otherwise commit funds in excess of \$50,000 for any country unless the Fund received an application supported by sufficient information and assurances to indicate reasonably that the funds would be used in an economically and technically sound manner. An exception was made for multilateral programs where the President determined that such commitment of funds was in the national interest.

Directed the President to arrange for a non-governmental study of the advisability of establishing a Point Four Youth Corps and authorized use of \$10,000 to pay for the study.

Abolished the International Development Advisory Board.

Expressed the sense of Congress that prompt and careful consideration should be given to U.S. participation, through use of foreign currencies available to the U.S., in

an internationally financed program to preserve the cultural monuments of the Upper Nile, and requested the President to submit to Congress before March 1, 1961 his recommendations concerning such a program.

Directed the President, in furnishing assistance for Palestine refugees, to take into account whether Israel and the Arab states were taking steps toward their resettlement and repatriation; expressed the sense of Congress that early "rectification" should be made of Palestine refugee rolls to ensure that only bona-fide needy refugees receive aid from the UN Relief and Works Agency; directed the President to take into consideration in contributing to the Agency the efforts it and the host governments were making in rectifying the relief rolls; directed the President to submit a report to Congress with his fiscal 1962 mutual security proposals on progress made toward rectification of relief rolls and rehabilitation and repatriation of refugees, and authorized him to expend relief funds through other agencies.

Directed the President to undertake a study of possibilities for coordinating federal agencies dealing in foreign economic activities and present his findings as part of the fiscal 1962 program.

Facilitated barter arrangements, by permitting commodities, equipment and materials transferred to the U.S. as payment for loans and assistance to be reused by the U.S. for assistance under terms of the Act.

Authorized payment for overland transportation of relief supplies to landlocked countries, in addition to water transportation paid for under existing law.

Empowered the President, when he determined that achievement of foreign policy objectives in a given country required it, to have the U.S. chief of mission provide for payment of U.S. and foreign personnel in local currencies, for that portion of pay and allowances received and to be used in the country concerned.

Expressed a U.S. policy of extending loans for cooperative associations of small farmers in rural underdeveloped nations, with unpaid balances not to exceed \$10 million in the aggregate and \$25,000 for any association.

Required that plans for water or related land resource construction problems meet requirements of similar projects in the U.S., "insofar as practicable".

Relieved the mutual security Inspector General and Comptroller of prescribing the financial and statistical content of the annual presentation of the program to Congress.

Barred further assistance to Cuba except when the President determined such aid would be in the national interest.

Authorized grants through June 30, 1961 of surplus agricultural commodities under PL 480 to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas.

Established a Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange in Hawaii and authorized appropriations for federal participation in the project.

Authorized the Secretary of State to draw up plans for a western hemisphere cultural center in Puerto Rico for submission to Congress by Jan. 3, 1961.

Required that whenever information on economic assistance was denied to Congress or the General Accounting Office, the President must certify that he has forbidden the information and give his reasons for doing so.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 5 -- The Seafarers International Union (AFL-CIO) ended its picketing of the United Arab Republic ship Cleopatra in New York Harbor. AFL-CIO President George Meany sought an

end to the picketing after receiving State Department assurances that diplomatic action would be taken to end the blacklisting of U.S. ships by Arab nations. The Department said it would investigate alleged mistreatment of American sailors in Arab ports. The SIU formed the picket line April 13 to protest the UAR practice of denying food, water, and repair service to American ships that had touched in Israeli ports. The SIU said the UAR action threatened job opportunities for American seamen because of the economic results of the blacklist. (Weekly Report p. 787)

SIU President David Hall warned that picketing would be resumed if the Department failed to give "practical implementation" to its pledge. Members of the International Longshoremen's Assn. (AFL-CIO), which honored the picket line, May 9 began unloading the Cleopatra.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT

Congress May 6 completed action on a bill (S 722) providing a \$251-million program of federal aid to economically depressed areas. The measure was sent to the President after the Senate voted on a 45-32 roll call to accept the provisions of the House version of S 722 in lieu of its own \$389.9-million bill. (For voting, see chart p. 869)

In an effort to forestall a presidential veto, Senate supporters of the bill argued that the House version made several concessions to the Administration. (Weekly Report p. 784) Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) said all funds in the bill would have to come from Congressional appropriations and that Senators who felt the amount contained in the bill was too high "would get another crack at it" when the appropriation bill was considered. In addition, Clark said the amount had been reduced from the \$389.5-million measure that had been passed by the Senate in 1959.

He said the "antipirating" provision had been strengthened by the House to prevent one area from taking employment away from another and he noted that the requirements for area-assistance had been tightened.

The Labor Department May 11 released a list showing that 40 major areas and 103 smaller areas would meet the eligibility requirements of S 722. Among the areas which would be considered "depressed" under S 722 were the cities of Detroit, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Louisville. None of these would have been eligible for aid under the Administration's \$53-million proposal (HR 4278). The Administration bill would have covered 16 major areas and 48 smaller ones. The \$389.5-million bill passed by the Senate in 1959 would have covered 19 major and 61 smaller areas.

The Administration's coolness toward the final version of S 722 was indicated May 10 by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.). Emerging with other GOP Congressional figures from a meeting with President Eisenhower, Dirksen said the depressed areas bill "almost certainly" would draw a veto. Commenting on Democratic efforts to bring the bill more in line with the Administration's proposal, Dirksen said it was still too generous to areas that actually did not need assistance. He said it would provide federal money for "communities that never knew they were distressed until they heard about the House bill".

At his news conference May 11, President Eisenhower declined to say that a veto would be forthcoming but left little doubt of his distaste for the measure. He said it was a "shotgun" approach to area-aid. (See p. 861)

LOCAL TAX PAYMENTS

The Senate May 12 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 910) proposing a limited program of payments to communities suffering financial hardship due to non-taxable federal properties in their jurisdiction. The bill set up a board to determine the payments and to make a comprehensive study of all aspects of the Federal Government's relationship to local taxing authorities.

A recommittal motion by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) was rejected May 12 on a 30-52 roll-call vote and a substitute bill proposing that a commission be established to recommend a program to aid hard-pressed communities was defeated May 11 on a 24-53 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 869)

S 910 was sponsored by a bipartisan group of 35 Senators, headed by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Prescott Bush (R Conn.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) and Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.). Although the Eisenhower Administration had supported the principles of the legislation in 1956, when a similar bill failed to pass in the closing days of the session, the Budget Bureau in 1959 recommended against enactment of S 910.

The Bureau gave two reasons for its go-slow approach: the lack of reliable cost estimates and the uncertain effect of recent Supreme Court decisions. In four decisions rendered in 1958 the Court ruled that Government contractors and leaseholders were required to pay local taxes on federal real or personal property in their custody. The Bureau said contractors had billed the Defense Department and Atomic Energy Commission for over \$125 million as a result of the Court's decisions. Dirksen May 12 said payments to communities under S 910 might amount to \$500 million in the first year.

BACKGROUND -- S 910, in a revised version, was reported by the Senate Government Operations Committee (S Rept 869) Sept. 1, 1959 with Sens. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) dissenting.

The majority report said the bill was "a modest attempt to deal with a problem" that Congressional committees had studied for over 10 years. "It represents the firm conviction of the Committee that no comprehensive program is possible, and that the only feasible approach to the problems involved is by means of a limited program of payments in lieu of taxes, coupled with a case-by-case consideration by an administrative board of the relative merits of individual cases."

The comprehensive study to be undertaken by the Board, the report said, would enable Congress "to evolve a uniform program on a national basis which will provide local taxing authorities with the relief to which they may be entitled without unduly burdening the Federal Treasury."

In a minority report Sen. Mundt said the bill would initiate a "vast, unrestricted" program "which is certain to expand rapidly and widely, without first measuring and defining the potential costs involved...." He called for establishment of a study commission to lay the foundation for a comprehensive program.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 910, the Payments to Local Governments Act of 1960:

Set up, through 1966, a Presidentially appointed, five-member Federal Board for Payments to Local Governments to hear applications from local taxing

authorities for payments in lieu of taxes on federal property.

Specified three tax categories for which payments for the tax years 1960-64 could be sought: (1) special assessments or taxes for public improvements (roads, sewers, etc.) levied on real property in urban or suburban areas after enactment of the bill; (2) taxes on federal real property leased or contracted to taxable persons (private companies); (3) taxes on industrial or commercial real property acquired by the Federal Government since June 30, 1950.

Authorized the Board, after hearings, to determine the amount of federal payment due, if any, and specified that the Board's decisions would be binding except in the case of adverse findings by a court or the General Accounting office.

Directed the Board to make a comprehensive study of the problems imposed on local taxing authorities by the Government's immunity from local real and personal property taxes and of the local benefits received from federal properties, and directed it to make a final report to Congress within two years.

Authorized the President to set up a 12-member committee, composed of six federal officials, three state officials and three representatives of local taxing authorities, to advise the Board.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 11 -- Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Include special taxes, as well as assessments, for public improvements under the tax categories qualifying for federal payments. Voice vote.

May 12 -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Exclude electrical generating plants from the definition of industrial and commercial properties qualifying for payments to communities (all major power projects already were covered by specific statutes). Standing vote.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Make the District of Columbia eligible for payments under the bill. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 11 -- Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Substitute for the bill a provision calling for establishment of a commission to study and report by June 1, 1961 its recommendations for a comprehensive program of aid to communities suffering from the tax-exempt status of federal property. Roll-call vote, 24-53.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Delete the qualification that only commercial and industrial properties acquired after June 30, 1950 were liable for in-lieu-of-tax payments. Standing vote.

DEBATE -- May 11 -- Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- The bill is needed to take care of situations where defense industries, such as aircraft companies, give the Government title to basic construction materials "and thus exempt that property from local taxation".

Mundt -- The bill involves "fiscal irresponsibility" and "uncontrolled, back-door spending".

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Congress in passing the bill "will only be recognizing its clear responsibility to overburdened communities...invaded by federal installations."

May 12 -- Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- "My heart cannot bleed too much for...states filled to the brim with federal enterprises which bring money...employment...business to the merchants" of the community.

Holland -- Instead of the current "piecemeal" approach, Congress should develop, after the Board's study, a permanent policy toward community tax problems.

AEC CONSTRUCTION

The House May 6 and the Senate May 10 passed without amendment a bill (HR 11713) authorizing fiscal 1961 appropriations of \$256,476,000 for Atomic Energy Commission construction projects and the civilian power program. House passage, by a 321-2 roll-call vote, followed the rejection, by a 128-195 roll-call vote, of a motion by Rep. Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.) to recommit the bill with instructions to add \$107,200,000 for the linear accelerator at Stanford University. An amendment to the same effect, offered earlier by Rep. Craig Hosmer (R Calif.), had been rejected by a 53-86 standing vote. Senate passage of the bill by voice vote likewise followed rejection, also by voice vote, of an amendment by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) to add the Stanford project to the authorization measure. (For House voting, see chart p. 870)

Brief but spirited debate in both chambers concerned the proposed Stanford project, for which the Administration first requested authorization in 1959. In reporting HR 11713 on April 19, the Democratic majority on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee declined to authorize the project pending more complete study of its cost, but included \$3 million for preparatory research. Minority members challenged the decision, arguing that additional delay could only add to the project's final cost and impair the Nation's basic research program. The same points were made during floor debate.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 11713 was as reported from committee. See Weekly Report p. 696.

AGRICULTURE FUNDS

The House May 11 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 12117) appropriating \$3,937,943,500 for the Department of Agriculture during fiscal 1961. The total was split among the regular activities of the Department, new capital for the Commodity Credit Corporation and funds for special CCC projects, such as the sale of surplus crops for foreign currencies (PL 83-480). The total fell short by \$197,319,690 of the amount requested by the Administration, with the biggest cut (\$98.5 million) coming in the capital allotment for the CCC.

The bill also was \$26,838,000 under the amount recommended by the House Appropriations Committee, the entire cut coming when the Presiding Officer upheld a point of order against a section providing funds for the Agricultural Marketing Service. Rep. Fred Marshall (D Minn.) made the point of order because the same section also directed the Agriculture Department to set up an inspection and labeling program for poultry products processing plants. This, Marshall said, was an attempt to legislate in an appropriations bill, a procedure prohibited by House rules. As a result, the entire marketing services section was stricken from the bill.

BACKGROUND -- The Administration requested \$4,135,263,190 in agricultural appropriations: \$1,341,521,190 for the Department's regular activities and \$2,793,742,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation. In reporting HR 12117 May 6 (H Rept 1592), the Appropriations Committee recommended \$3,964,781,500.

Asserting that "the most serious problem" facing agriculture was continued overproduction of crops already in surplus supply, the Committee called for a new approach to production control.

The Committee said these facts were evident:

- Past attempts to control production have not worked; CCC surplus, for which almost \$26 billion was spent, have continued to pile up.

- Even with sales to the Government, farmers' income has dropped to a point where a further loss of farm purchasing power must be averted.

- Any future farm program must insure that farm income should come from the market place instead of the Government; production must be limited to crops necessary to domestic and foreign markets.

- Overproduction could be cut back without injury to farm income or further cost to the taxpayer by returning Government-held surpluses to farmers.

Once adjustment of production is accomplished, the Committee said, a commission should be appointed to prepare and submit to Congress a farm plan based on protecting farm income at the market place and keeping production in line with market needs.

The Committee criticized what it called excessive storage costs for surplus commodities and failure of the CCC to sell surpluses competitively in world markets. It directed that in the future the officers of the CCC should be full-time employees instead of Agriculture Department officials with other activities.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 12117: Appropriated \$1,267,809,500 for regular activities of the Agriculture Department; \$1,226,500,000 to restore CCC capital expended under the price-support program; and \$1,443,634,000 for special CCC projects. TOTAL: \$3,937,943,500.

Provided loan authorizations of \$190 million to the Rural Electrification Administration and \$227 million to the Farmers' Home Administration.

Limited to \$2,500 the payment to any single participant in the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Provided that up to 5 percent of an ACP allocation to any county could be transferred to the Soil Conservation Service for technical assistance to other counties.

Required the CCC to make maximum use of Government-owned storage facilities for the storage of surplus commodities.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 11 -- Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- Delete a section prohibiting the use of CCC funds for the reclassing, or regrading, of cotton after the cotton had been sold. Standing vote, 85-65; teller vote, 116-67.

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Require the CCC to make maximum use of Government warehouses for storing surplus commodities. Voice.

Paul Brown (D Ga.) -- Delete the section prohibiting employees of the Agriculture Department from also serving on the Board or as officers of the CCC. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 11 -- Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) -- Delete the county-by-county transfer of 5 percent of ACP funds to the Soil Conservation Service so that the SCS could carry out its program without depending on the county-by-county limitation. Voice.

Glenard P. Lipscomb (R Calif.) -- Provide that at least \$800,000 of funds appropriated to the Foreign Agricultural Service be used to purchase foreign currencies owned by the Treasury. Standing, 22-52.

DEBATE -- May 11 -- Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Charged that the Appropriations Committee had encroached on the duties of the Agriculture Committee by

including in HR 12117 a section prohibiting the use of CCC funds for the regrading of cotton after it had been sold.

W.R. Poage (D Texas) -- Backed the Cooley amendment striking the cotton regrading prohibition because "the (cotton) buyer should be able to see what he is getting at the time of delivery.... If it develops that the Government cannot deliver what it advertised, it should adjust the price in line with what is actually delivered."

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- Opposed the Cooley amendment because an Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee investigation had "found that \$166 million was paid out in rebates to (cotton) shippers.... These shippers do not want equal treatment, they want an advantage."

FISHING VESSEL SUBSIDIES

Final action on a bill (HR 5421) to provide a three-year program of construction subsidies for fishing vessels was blocked May 5 when the Senate agreed to a motion by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) to reconsider its May 3 voice vote agreement to the conference report (H Rept 1589)

The bill, authorizing \$2.5 million in annual subsidies for rejuvenation of the domestic fishing industry, was opposed by Lausche, prior to Senate passage in September 1959, on grounds it constituted one more threat to economic government. (1959 Almanac p. 309)

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, who was floor manager of the bill, May 5 told the Senate he had forgotten to notify Lausche when the report was called up for a vote, as he had promised earlier. Magnuson then joined Lausche in his motion.

BACKGROUND -- HR 5421, as passed by the House Aug. 29, 1959, authorized a three-year, \$3 million program limited, in effect, to New England fisheries for which relief had been recommended under the escape clause of the Trade Agreements Act but denied by the President. The Senate's amended version authorized a three-year, \$15 million program open to all fishermen and provided for emergency use of the vessels in defense. Conferees agreed to a three-year, \$7.5 million program, incorporating defense features, and open to any segments of the industry threatened by increased imports (notably the tuna and shrimp industry).

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 4 -- The Senate passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 3189) to prohibit the operation in coastwise trade of any rebuilt vessel unless the entire rebuilding was done in the United States. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee April 19 reported the bill (S Rept 1279) and said it was necessary because of the "increasing popularity" of using foreign-built midsections that were towed to the U.S. and inserted between the bow and stern portions of ships being renovated.

May 5 -- The Senate passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 2618) to permit unsubsidized operators of war-built vessels, with the exception of tankers, to trade them in for more modern or efficient war-built ships in the Government's reserve fleet. The owners would pay the difference in value between the two vessels. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee April 19 reported S 2618 (S Rept 1275) and said the unsubsidized owners, operating coastal, intercoastal lines and carriers in foreign tramp trades, were in serious need of replacement vessels if "truly competitive" trade were to continue.

BANK MERGERS

The Senate May 6 cleared for the President an amended bill (S 1062) to regulate all mergers of insured banks, comprising 95 percent of the Nation's banks holding 97 percent of total bank assets. The action came when the Senate agreed to amendments adopted by the House April 4. The Senate originally passed the bill in 1959. (Weekly Report p. 501)

During debate Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) inserted in the Congressional Record a series of questions he had prepared on the purpose and effect of the bill and the answers as supplied by Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee. The exchange brought out that the measure was not intended to place limits on the size of banks or discriminate against those which had been unable to merge in the past, and that the federal banking agencies in considering proposed mergers would take into account all elements of competition and the capital requirements of the area served.

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 607.

DEBATE -- May 6 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- The House and Senate agreed that control of bank mergers should be based on both banking and competitive factors and that the anti-merger provisions of the Clayton Act "should continue to be inapplicable to bank mergers".

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- "Representatives of the American Bankers Assn., the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp." said the bill was acceptable to them. The Comptroller of the Currency had slight reservations about the House language but was "willing to accept the House bill and believes it will be workable".

CASEIN, SHOE LATHES

The Senate May 5 passed by voice vote an amended bill (HR 9862) continuing the suspension of duties on certain shoe lathes and on casein, a by-product of milk. The action sent the bill back to the House.

Before passage the Senate adopted by voice vote a Senate Finance Committee amendment adding the casein provision to the House bill and, by a 31-23 roll-call vote, an amendment prohibiting the free entry of casein that was intended for human consumption. Most imported casein is used in the manufacture of coated papers and wallboard. (For voting, see chart p. 869)

BACKGROUND -- HR 9862, as reported by the House Ways and Means Committee Feb. 22 (H Rept 1288), continued the suspension of import duties on certain shoe lathes for two years. The House passed the bill March 2.

The Senate Finance Committee April 14 reported HR 9862 (S Rept 1270) with an amendment extending the suspension of duties on casein through June 30, 1963. The House in 1959 had passed a separate bill (HR 7456) extending the duty suspension for three years, but the bill was amended on the Senate floor March 28, 1960 to provide only a temporary, 90-day extension in order to give the Senate Finance Committee the opportunity to hear testimony from soybean and milk groups.

The Senate report said testimony revealed the possibility that inedible casein might be converted for use in human foods but that to make it fit for human consumption would cost about 12 cents per pound while the import duty on casein amounted to only 2.75 cents per pound. "The suspension would not in any way serve to attract larger

amounts for conversion into edible items," the report said.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 9862: Extended the suspension of duties on certain shoe lathes from Aug. 7, 1960 until Aug. 7, 1962.

Extended the suspension of duties on inedible casein from June 30, 1960 until June 30, 1963 but prohibited the duty-free entry of casein designed for conversion or use in human food.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

May 5 -- Vance Hartke (D Ind) -- Prohibit the duty-free entry of casein imported for conversion or use in edible food stuffs. Roll call, 31-23.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

May 5 -- Hartke -- Limit the suspension of duties on casein to one year. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- May 5 -- Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- The Bureau of Customs said it would be impossible to administer the amendment prohibiting the conversion of duty-free inedible casein into food.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- The Hartke amendment would merely state that casein imported "for the manufacture of paint and glue shall not be used for baby food". The "three million dairy people in this country need protection against that kind of business."

CONGRESSIONAL RETIREMENT

The Senate May 5, by a 5-3 standing vote, passed an amended bill (HR 8241) to liberalize the Civil Service retirement system for Members of Congress and their employees. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), floor manager of the bill, said it affected from 6 to 12 former Members of Congress.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 8241:

Provided that a Member's eligibility for Civil Service retirement annuity credits would be based on any combination of five years of service as a Member or as an employee covered by the Civil Service Retirement Act.

Allowed a former Member to count his Congressional tenure toward Civil Service retirement credit when re-employed by the Federal Government in a position subject to the Act.

Allowed a former Member to receive an annuity while performing full-time service in an appointive federal position without pay, or part-time service, provided his annuity is reduced by the days for which he received pay.

Raised the formula for retirement pay of Congressional employees with more than 15 years of service.

BACKGROUND -- The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee Aug. 11, 1959 reported (H Rept 832), and the House Aug. 17, 1959 passed HR 8241. The House version was restricted to remedying a section of existing law, under which a former Member was required to give up his annuity when re-employed, with or without pay, in an appointive federal job.

Existing law prevented Members from combining civilian and legislative Civil Service retirement credits to attain the five years necessary for coverage under the Retirement Act. This penalized federal employees who were elected to Congress for less than five years and former Members who served in the Executive Branch for less than five years, the Senate Post Office and Civil Service report said (S Rept 1289). HR 8241, amended to cover this "quirk in the law", was reported April 25, 1960.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATION

Congress May 5 cleared for the President's signature a bill (HR 10401) making direct appropriations of \$545,850,600 to operate the Interior Department and related agencies during fiscal 1961. Adoption of the conference report in both chambers was by voice vote.

The final version of HR 10401 exceeded budget estimates by \$7,337,300. It was the first of the fiscal 1961 appropriation bills to provide more money than the President requested. The largest shares in the increased funds went to the Forest Service, Bureaus of Indian Affairs, Mines, Fisheries and Wildlife, and Land Management.

Included in the measure was \$153,576,500 in indefinite appropriations for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. The Administration had asked for \$148,826,500. The bill did not include funds for the Interior Department's reclamation programs, which are financed in a public works appropriations bill.

BACKGROUND -- As reported by a Senate-House conference committee May 3 (H Rept 1571), the final version of HR 10401 carried \$14,292,000 more than the House had voted Feb. 29 and \$31,545,025 less than the Senate had approved March 24. Indirect appropriations from Treasury receipts in the Senate and House versions and in the final version remained unchanged at \$11,817,000. (Weekly Report p. 562)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, HR 10401 appropriated:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Departmental Offices	\$ 7,673,000
Bureau of Land Management	26,300,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	119,357,000
Geological Survey	43,650,000
Bureau of Mines	32,191,000
National Park Service	83,060,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	33,824,000
Office of Territories	8,035,000
Office of the Secretary	2,723,000
Subtotal	\$356,813,000

RELATED AGENCIES

Commission of Fine Arts	\$ 42,300
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	70,000
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture	153,576,500
Indian Claims Commission	195,800
National Capital Planning Commission	658,000
Smithsonian Institution	23,116,000
Civil War Centennial Commission	100,000
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission	950,000
Transitional grants to Alaska	6,000,000
Virgin Islands Corporation	4,329,000
Subtotal	\$189,037,600
TOTAL	\$545,850,600
Indefinite appropriations	(\$11,817,000)

COMMERCE APPROPRIATION

The House April 28 and the Senate May 3 adopted, by voice votes, the conference report on the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1961 (HR 10234 -- H Rept 1558). The final version of the bill appropriated \$729,624,375 and authorized withdrawal of \$2,688,691,500 from the Highway Trust Fund for federal-aid highway programs. It provided \$69,990,625 less than the President requested, \$30,897,860 less than was originally approved by the House and \$8,763,925 less than was originally approved by the Senate (Weekly Report p. 244, 560)

The major cuts in funds requested were \$10 million from the \$60 million sought for the Small Business Administration revolving loan fund and a Senate-originated cut of \$40 million in the amount requested for repayable advances to the Highway Trust Fund. The latter reduction was made possible when both chambers excluded from Highway Trust Fund payments \$39 million requested for forest and public land highways. The payments were disallowed on the ground that they first must be authorized -- and no such enabling legislation had yet been passed by either chamber. HR 10234 made no alternative provisions for financing the highways.

The Senate May 4 rejected, by a 38-46 roll-call vote, a motion by John J. Williams (R Del.) to stand firm on a Senate amendment prohibiting free or reduced-rate travel on American-flag ships for officials and employees of the Government. (Weekly Report p. 786)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, HR 10234:

Authorized the Bureau of Public Roads to draw \$2,688,691,500 from the Federal Highway Trust Fund to meet commitments for federal-aid highways.

Appropriated the following:

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

General administration	\$ 5,244,875
Bureau of the Census	27,613,500
Coast and Geodetic Survey	22,440,000
Business and Defense Services Administration	4,069,000
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	5,561,600
Office of Business Economics	1,405,500
Maritime activities	295,165,000
Patent Office	22,567,500
Bureau of Public Roads	160,000,000
National Bureau of Standards	44,300,000
Weather Bureau	57,555,400
Subtotal	\$645,922,375

RELATED AGENCIES

Panama Canal	\$ 25,650,000
Small Business Administration	55,597,000
Tariff Commission	2,455,000
Subtotal	\$ 83,702,000
TOTAL	\$729,624,375

BACKGROUND -- House-Senate conferees in their April 27 report agreed on final money figures but House conferees refused to accept the Senate-passed prohibition against reduced travel rates on American-flag vessels.

The conferees agreed to delete these Senate provisions: \$5,000 for the Commerce Secretary's entertainment fund; an increase of \$161,525 for administration of the Secretary's office; \$2,080,000 for a program of research and management counseling under the Small Business Administration; and \$1,030,000 for the purchase of foreign currencies for National Bureau of Standards research. They agreed to about half of a Senate-proposed \$10,089,100 increase in Weather Bureau funds, chiefly for use in development of improved weather forecasting systems for aviation and agriculture.

SENATE DEBATE -- May 4 -- Williams on his anti-junket amendment -- "If we in Congress are going to establish a code whereby representatives of the Executive Branch are to be censured when they accept excessive entertainment or subsidized vacations from companies with which they are making decisions, how can we in Congress refuse to live by the same code?"

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), chairman, Senate Appropriations Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Subcommittee -- "This bill has been held up an unconscionable amount of time.... The skirts of the Senate are clean on this (anti-junket) matter.... I do not think...we should longer postpone final action."

EXPORT CONTROL ACT

The Senate May 5 passed by voice vote and sent to the President a bill (HR 10550) to extend for two years, through June 30, 1962, the Export Control Act of 1949. The Act authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to regulate exports in order to prevent countries in the Sino-Soviet bloc from getting strategic materials from the United States and to prevent a domestic shortage of scarce commodities. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported the bill (S Rept 1287) April 25. The House passed it April 4. (Weekly Report p. 607)

INCOME TAX DEDUCTION

The Senate May 4 and the House May 5, by voice votes, adopted the conference report (H Rept 1549) on an amended bill (HR 9660) liberalizing the income tax law on deductions for medical expenses. Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) said the Treasury estimated the loss in revenue from the tax liberalization at \$50 million annually.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 9660:

Permitted unlimited income tax deductions of medical and dental expenses incurred by a taxpayer for the care of parents or parents-in-law who are 65 years or older, eliminating a current requirement that only expenses exceeding 3 percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income could be deducted.

Eliminated the formal deficiency notice procedure for late tax payment penalties and additions.

BACKGROUND -- As passed by the House, the bill dealt only with the deficiency notice procedure. The Senate added two amendments covering income tax deductions. (Weekly Report p. 559)

House conferees rejected a Senate amendment providing a \$600 yearly tax deduction for a taxpayer claiming as a dependent a foreign student attending high school in the United States. They agreed, with a modification, to the amendment on medical expenses.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITIES

The Senate May 5 passed by voice vote and sent to the House an amended bill (S 2857) providing that a Civil Service employee or Member of Congress who did not retire when he became eligible for maximum benefits would, upon retirement, be refunded, at 3 percent interest compounded annually, the money which he had paid into the retirement fund during the intervening period.

Before passage the Senate rejected, by a 19-38 roll-call vote, an amendment by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) to freeze retirement benefits when they reached the maximum level and require employees to continue payments into the retirement fund as long as they received full salary. (For voting, see chart p. 869)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee May 2 reported S 2857 (S Rept 1302) with technical amendments.

The Civil Service employee or Member of Congress who remains on the job after he has earned the maximum annuity (after 32 to 42 years of service) "is a bargain in several respects," the report said. At a maximum he would be eligible for 80 percent of his average salary during his five years of highest pay, but if he continued to work he would cost the Government only the extra 20 percent required to complete his full salary, the report said. Under these circumstances, the Committee concluded, the employee should "not be required to continue payments to the retirement fund which purchase no additional benefits".

The report contained a March 16 letter from Roger W. Jones, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, objecting to the proposal on the grounds that it would create "inequities, make unwarranted gifts and to some degree injure the stability of the retirement fund".

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 5 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Freeze the retirement annuity at the maximum rate, but require persons to continue to pay into the fund as long as they received full salary. Roll call, 19-38.

Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Set the interest payment on refunds at a simple 3 percent instead of compounded annually. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- May 5 -- Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- It is only reasonable that an employee should not be required "to continue payments to the retirement fund which purchase no additional benefits."

Williams -- Congress should disapprove the "generous cash refunds provided" in the bill.

Capitol Briefs

COLORADO RIVER DISPUTE

A special master appointed in 1955 by the Supreme Court May 8 made public his tentative recommendations to the Court that it rule in favor of Arizona in the state's eight-year-old lawsuit against California for clear title to Colorado River waters. The recommendations, made by former Federal Judge Simon H. Rifkind, followed a 26-month trial. Both states contended their future population and economic growth depended on the Colorado's waters. Arizona had lost three Supreme Court suits between 1930-35 in efforts to establish its claims. The present suit was filed in 1952. A large irrigation project in Central Arizona depends upon the outcome of the case.

Under the recommendations Arizona would receive 3,800,000 acre-feet of water annually. California's request for 5,362,000 acre-feet from the mainstream would be cut to 4,400,000 unless there was enough surplus for the larger amount, and then both states would get half. Nevada, which intervened in the case to ask for 500,000 acre-feet, would get 300,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT, GNP

The Labor Department May 11 reported that employment rose 1,892,000 in April to 66,159,000, while unemployment declined 546,000 to 3,660,000 -- about 5 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis. (Weekly Report p. 647)

The Commerce Department May 11 released new estimates that put the gross national product for the first quarter of 1960 at a record \$500.2 billion annual level.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT PARLEYS

The Labor and Commerce Departments May 12 announced that the Committee of Six -- consisting of three labor and three management representatives assembled by the White House to plan a series of labor-management "summit meetings" away from the bargaining table -- would hold its first meeting May 19. (Weekly Report p. 800)

Earlier, the labor representatives, headed by AFL-CIO President George Meany, reportedly objected that the management representatives, picked by the president of the National Assn. of Manufacturers, did not come from large corporations like U.S. Steel and General Motors. They also protested the fact that an official of J.I. Case and Co. was named although the firm was being struck by the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO).

CIVIL RIGHTS

April 25 -- Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh announced entry of a consent judgment in a case filed by the Department of Justice Nov. 16, 1959 against the Fayette County, Tenn., Democratic Committee for holding a "white primary". The consent judgment had the effect of a court injunction barring further discrimination against Negroes in the Democratic primary. This was the first of the four suits brought by the Justice Department under the 1957 Civil Rights Act to be settled by negotiation. (Weekly Report p. 757)

May 9 -- Federal District Court Judge John A. Hooper delayed desegregation of Atlanta schools until September 1961, instead of September 1960, to avoid closing of the schools under state laws that would shut down any desegregated school. Hooper said this would give the Georgia legislature a "last chance" to save Atlanta's public school system. Hooper recommended that the new legislature, to be elected in November 1960, vote desegregation pupil placement and local option laws. Under Hooper's order, desegregation in 1961 would take place in the 11th and 12th grades.

May 9 -- Attorney General William P. Rogers announced he had requested access to the voting records of four Southern counties in which no Negroes were registered to vote: McCormac, S.C.; East Carroll Parish, La.; Webber, Ga.; and Wilcox, Ala. Negroes outnumbered whites in all four counties. Louisiana Attorney General Jack Gremillion and Alabama Gov. John Patterson (D) May 11 said they would try to block inspection of records in their states.

EVENTS IN U-2 FLIGHT CONTROVERSY

As President Eisenhower prepared to enplane for the Paris summit meeting, world capitals were still quaking from the shock waves set off by the disclosure that an American reconnaissance plane had been shot down May 1 in the heart of the Soviet Union. The incident, revealed May 5 by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, produced almost hourly reverberations during the ensuing week, of which the most sensational was the belated but unequivocal acknowledgement by the United States of its efforts to penetrate Soviet secrecy by such techniques as overflights. (For texts of successive U.S. statements, see p. 859) Following is a day-by-day summary of the incident.

May 5 -- Addressing the Supreme Soviet in Moscow, Khrushchev said that an American plane, otherwise unidentified, had crossed the Soviet frontier May 1 from Turkey, Iran, or Pakistan, "continued its flight into the interior," and been shot down on government orders. He described the flight as "aggressive provocation aimed at wrecking the summit conference".

In Washington, the State Department said the downed plane might have been an unarmed U-2 weather research plane operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, missing since May 1 after taking off from its base in Turkey on a high altitude weather mission. Its civilian pilot had reported trouble with his oxygen equipment, said State, suggesting that he might have lost consciousness and "the plane continued on automatic pilot for a considerable distance and accidentally violated Soviet air space." In a supplemental statement, NASA said the missing plane was one of 10 U-2s used in weather research in various parts of the world since 1956.

May 6 -- The U.S. Embassy in Moscow asked the Soviet government to "provide it with full facts of the Soviet investigation of this incident and to inform it of the fate of the pilot," identified as Francis Gary Powers, a 30-year-old civilian. In Washington, State Department spokesman Lincoln White was quoted as saying "there was no deliberate attempt to violate Soviet air space and there never has been."

May 7 -- Khrushchev informed the Supreme Soviet and the world that the pilot of the missing U-2 had been captured and had confessed that he was on a photo-reconnaissance mission when he was shot down by rocket fire near Sverdlovsk, 900 miles east of Moscow and 1,200 miles north of Afghanistan. According to Khrushchev, Powers had admitted that he was actually employed by the Central Intelligence Agency, that he had made many flights over Soviet territory, and that his final flight had begun April 27 when he flew from Turkey to Peshawar, Pakistan, where he took off May 1 for a 4,000-mile hop across the Soviet Union to Norway. Pounding home his advantage, Khrushchev displayed aerial photos of Soviet airfields taken from Powers' plane and described in detail equipment found in the wreckage and on the pilot, including 7,500 Soviet rubles and a poisoned "suicide" pin. He had withheld all of this information in his May 5 speech, Khrushchev said, "to see what the Americans would invent."

Caught in what appeared to be a barefaced lie, the State Department said "it appears that in endeavoring to obtain information now concealed behind the Iron Curtain, a flight over Soviet territory was probably undertaken by an unarmed civilian U-2 plane." But, the statement added, "there was no authorization" from Washington for the flight described by Khrushchev.

May 9 -- Following a May 8 conference with President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Christian A. Herter said that, at the President's direction, the U.S. had engaged in "extensive aerial surveillance by unarmed civilian aircraft, normally of a peripheral character but on occasion by penetration." He strongly defended the propriety of such action "to overcome this danger of surprise attack," seeking in effect to shift the onus to the Soviets. Herter's statement was issued after he and CIA Director Allen W. Dulles had given 18 key Senators and Representatives a 90-minute briefing on the situation. In Moscow, meanwhile, Khrushchev warned Turkey, Pakistan and Norway that "if they allow others to fly from their bases to our territory we shall hit at those bases."

May 10 -- Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee told the House that his group had full knowledge of U.S. espionage flights, which he said had been going on since 1946, and that funds for the flights were "justified by honored and established precedent." Although criticism was voiced in other quarters on Capitol Hill, particularly of the timing of the ill-fated flight, no effort was made to revive a 1956 proposal to establish a joint CIA watchdog committee. (1956 Almanac p. 509)

In Moscow, the Soviet government officially protested the May 1 flight in a note that threatened "retaliatory measures" against any repetition and stated that Powers would be brought to trial.

May 11 -- President Eisenhower, in a statement to his news conference, took full responsibility for ordering the overflights, and defended the U.S. Government's intelligence activities as "a distasteful but vital necessity." He described the Soviet "fetish of secrecy and concealment" as "a major cause of international tension and uneasiness today," and said he would renew his 1959 "open skies" proposal at the summit meeting. (For text, see p. 861)

In Moscow, Khrushchev expressed doubt that the President would be welcome in Russia, where he was scheduled to arrive June 10. Speaking off-the-cuff at a display of Powers' "spy equipment" and plane wreckage, he said: "The Russian people would say I was mad to welcome a man who sends spy planes over here like that."

May 12 -- Moscow censors released Khrushchev's further remarks of May 11, describing Herter's statement of May 8 as one "that could only be made by a country in a state of war." Terming the overflight a "gangster and bandit raid," he said Powers would be tried "severely as a spy". In Washington, the State Department dispatched a note to Moscow rejecting its May 10 protest. The end of the matter, however, was not in sight.

BERLIN, DISARMAMENT, TEST BAN TOP SUMMIT ISSUES

Five years after they last met "at the summit" in Geneva, the Big Four heads of government will gather May 16 in Paris in another attempt to break the 15-year-old East-West deadlock on such outstanding issues as Germany and disarmament. Of the leading participants, only President Eisenhower is returning in the same capacity. For Great Britain, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan has replaced Anthony Eden. French President Charles de Gaulle has replaced Premier Edgar Faure. Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, although present at Geneva in 1955, ranked beneath then-Premier Nikolai Bulganin.

More than faces have changed since the six-day conference, July 18-23, 1955. But the underlying issues remain essentially the same as when President Eisenhower warned that Geneva "can, at the best, be only a beginning in a renewed effort that may last a generation". In the event, the "smiles of Geneva" quickly vanished and no substantial agreement ensued. Reluctant to run the risk of raising false hopes once more, the President held out for more than one year before agreeing to Premier Khrushchev's demand for another summit conference. "The most we can hope", the President told his news conference April 27, "is ease of tension, some evidence that we are coming closer together."

Western hopes for the May 16 meeting, never very strong in Washington, were badly jolted when Premier Khrushchev announced that the Soviets May 1 had shot down an American reconnaissance plane 900 miles east of Moscow, and the United States May 7 acknowledged, after first denying the story, that such flights were a regular practice. The incident was believed likely to make even more difficult the attainment of any substantive agreement on outstanding issues, details of which are set forth below following a summary of steps leading to the forthcoming Paris conference.

Route to Summit

Soviet efforts to scale the summit for a second time began in December 1957, when Premier Bulganin proposed a new meeting to seek a general European political settlement and a disarmament agreement. Preliminary talks by the foreign ministers opened in Moscow April 17, 1958 but came to a fruitless end in mid-June when Khrushchev, who had become Premier March 27, accused the West of sabotaging the proposed conference by laying down impossible conditions. Subsequent moves took place in the following sequence:

July 19, 1958 -- Khrushchev called for an immediate meeting with Eisenhower, Macmillan, de Gaulle, and Prime Minister Nehru of India to deal with the "armed intervention" of U.S. and British forces in the Middle East following overthrow of Iraq's pro-Western regime July 14. Eisenhower countered July 22 with a proposal for a meeting in the framework of the United Nations Security Council. Khrushchev at first agreed, then backed down Aug. 5 after returning from talks in Peking with China's Mao Tse-tung. Thereupon the Middle East problem was turned over to the UN General Assembly.

Nov. 10, 1958 -- Khrushchev announced Soviet intentions of handing over to the Communist regime of East Germany all Soviet functions in divided Berlin, and demanded an end to the city's four-power occupation. In notes to the Western powers Nov. 27, he set a six-month deadline for negotiation of a new status for Berlin. In their replies Dec. 14, the U.S., Britain, and France rejected the implied Soviet ultimatum, and in notes to Moscow Feb. 16, 1959 proposed a foreign ministers' conference "to deal with the problem of Germany in all its aspects". Khrushchev, in a Feb. 24 speech, insisted on a summit meeting instead, but on March 3 the Soviets agreed to a foreign ministers' meeting. In a March 16 broadcast, President Eisenhower expressed his willingness to meet with Khrushchev if the foreign ministers made progress, a position that was reiterated March 23 following talks with Prime Minister Macmillan.

May 11, 1959 -- The foreign ministers' conference opened in Geneva and almost immediately became deadlocked, the Soviets insisting on immediate peace treaties with East and West Germany, the West opposing a treaty until Germany could be reunified through free elections. The conference broke off June 20, was resumed July 13, then recessed indefinitely Aug. 5 without reaching any agreement on Berlin or related questions. Meanwhile, the President Aug. 3 announced that Khrushchev had accepted an invitation to visit the United States and that he would visit the Soviet Union in turn later on.

Sept. 15, 1959 -- Khrushchev arrived in Washington and, in a speech to the United Nations General Assembly Sept. 18, proposed "general and complete disarmament" within four years. Following talks with the President at Camp David Sept. 26-27, it was agreed to reopen negotiations on Berlin. Khrushchev had agreed "there could be no fixed time limit" on these, the President said Sept. 28, and had thus "removed many of the objections that I have heretofore had" to a summit meeting.

Dec. 21, 1959 -- Following a meeting in Paris between Eisenhower, Macmillan, de Gaulle, and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, the Western powers wrote Khrushchev proposing a summit conference in Paris to discuss disarmament, Germany, and East-West relations. On Dec. 30, Khrushchev agreed to the May 16 date.

Berlin Issue

Whether the "Berlin issue" is equally regarded by East and West as the central item on the summit agenda, there is no question that the meeting comes about as the direct consequence of Khrushchev's ultimatum of Nov. 27, 1958 and his subsequent maneuvers. Nor is there much question that the differences between East and West on the larger issue of German reunification remain irreconcilable, no matter what agreement may be achieved on an "interim arrangement" for the divided nation's former capital.

As matters stand, Berlin remains in substantially the same occupied status agreed upon by the wartime allies in 1944, although the (West) German Federal Republic has

long since enjoyed sovereign status in the West as a North Atlantic Treaty Organization partner, while the (East) German Democratic Republic has been riveted to the Soviet bloc. Located 110 miles within East Germany, Berlin is itself divided, with more than 2 million persons in West Berlin dependent for their livelihood on access to West Germany over land, water, and air routes controlled by the Soviets. East Berlin, still under Soviet occupation, is also the capital of the East German regime.

Soviet Position -- In his 1958 ultimatum, Khrushchev threatened to conclude a separate treaty with East Germany unless the Western powers agreed to terminate the four-power occupation of Berlin and make West Berlin a "free demilitarized city". Although he subsequently dropped the six-month deadline for agreement, he has continued to threaten unilateral action, and to maintain that the question of reunification should be left to East and West Germany to decide after the conclusion of peace treaties with both regimes and settlement of the "abnormal" status of Berlin.

Western Position -- Having transformed West Berlin into a "showcase of democracy" and a symbol of free world determination to resist Communist encroachments, the Western powers have consistently rejected the Soviet proposal as a device to force Western recognition of the East German regime -- a step it is believed would lead to de facto recognition of the permanent division of Germany and of Soviet hegemony in East Europe. Arguing that the rights and obligations of the four occupying powers respecting Berlin cannot be revised unilaterally, the Western powers have insisted that no change take place pending agreement on German reunification through free, supervised elections.

Interim Proposals -- On May 14, 1959, the Western foreign ministers presented the Soviets with a three-stage plan for German reunification, the first step of which called for the union of East and West Berlin through free elections, with a four-power guarantee of the reunited city's "freedom and integrity...and access thereto." The Soviets rejected the plan and later modifications; when the talks recessed Aug. 5, the Western position had been narrowed to an interim plan for reducing the size of Western occupation forces and suppressing propaganda and subversive activities in West and East Berlin on condition that the new arrangement, to include a guarantee of free access, remain in effect pending reunification of Germany. The Soviets, however, insisted that continuation of the occupation be limited to a specific period of 18 months.

Chancellor Adenauer has repeatedly stated that "any change in Berlin would be a change for the worse." It now appears, however, that the Western powers will seek an interim solution at the summit, rather than return to their original proposals for reunification. This was suggested in separate talks April 20 by Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon and West German Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano. Premier Khrushchev, on the other hand, in a speech at Baku April 25, again threatened to conclude a separate peace treaty with the East German regime. "If the Western powers will not sign a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic," he said, "they will not be able to maintain the rights on which they insist. They quite naturally will not be able to reach Berlin by land, water, or air."

Outlook -- President Eisenhower told his April 27 news conference that Khrushchev's speech was "the same old story," but added that he didn't regard it as an

ultimatum. If the Soviet leader is nevertheless prepared to accept some interim agreement on Berlin, the thorniest point promises to be that of access. In return for the iron-clad guarantee of free access to the city demanded by the West, the Soviets are expected to insist on some measure of East German control over the access routes. This may involve a degree of recognition of the East German regime that is unacceptable to the West, in the larger context of its position on German reunification.

Disarmament

After their Camp David talks, the President and Khrushchev called "the question of general disarmament...the most important one facing the world today." The subject was assured a top position on the summit agenda even before the May 1 "spy plane" incident focused world attention on the explosive content of the arms race. The President was reported to be prepared to use the incident as an argument for scrapping military secrecy, possibly by reviving the "open skies" proposal he made at the Geneva conference in 1955.

As on the German problem, East and West have been deadlocked on the disarmament issue since World War II. A five-member subcommittee of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, representing Canada, France, Great Britain, the U.S., and the Soviet Union, recessed indefinitely Sept. 6, 1957 without agreement, after many months of negotiation. Two years later, on Sept. 7, 1959, the Western powers accepted a Soviet plan for another search for agreement with a 10-member conference outside the United Nations. The conference opened March 15 at Geneva, with Italy added to the four earlier participants from the West, and the Soviets flanked by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Rumania.

Soviet Position -- Khrushchev's proposal to the UN General Assembly for "complete disarmament" within four years called for three stages. In the first, the U.S., U.S.S.R., and Communist China would cut their forces to 1.7 million men each and reduce their conventional armaments in proportion, with corresponding cuts for all other countries. In the second stage, all conventional forces, as well as military bases on foreign soil, would be liquidated. Finally, all nuclear weapons would be destroyed, and military spending outlawed.

Khrushchev also offered, as "appropriate partial measures", the following steps: establishment of a control and inspection zone in Western Europe and of a denuclearized zone in Central Europe; withdrawal of all foreign troops from European countries; a non-aggression treaty between NATO and Warsaw Pact members; and agreement on measures to prevent surprise attack. But he gave no details of the degree of inspection and control the Soviets would accept -- an issue long regarded by the West as the crux of the disarmament problem.

Western Position -- Important differences have divided the Western powers, notably on the subject of a ban on nuclear tests (see below). But there has never been any disagreement with the U.S. thesis that effective inspection and control is essential to arms reduction. This was the brunt of Western proposals to the Geneva conference March 15, which called for establishment of an International Disarmament Organization as a first step, to be followed by "the coordinated reduction or limitation of force levels and conventional armaments upon the establishment of agreed arrangements and procedures for initial and continual verification by the IDO." (For text of proposals, see Weekly Report p. 446)

Discussion at the Geneva conference, which recessed April 29 and is scheduled to resume June 7, underlined the gap between Soviet and Western positions. The Soviets insisted that total conventional disarmament precede nuclear disarmament, according to a strict timetable. The West, rejecting such a timetable, argued for balanced nuclear and conventional disarmament on a case-by-case basis. Although both sides were agreed in theory on the need for an international control mechanism, the Soviets rejected the Western position that arms reduction must be "phased to coincide with the buildup of international law enforcement capability to preserve world peace".

Outlook -- When the conference broke off April 29 without agreement even on a closing communique, the Western powers were reported to be agreed that at the summit meeting they would urge Khrushchev to drop his all-or-nothing approach in favor of negotiation on three or four concrete steps toward disarmament, such as reduction of conventional forces, an agreement to guard against surprise attack, and control of vehicles for delivering nuclear weapons. U.S. Delegate Fredrick M. Eaton suggested, in fact, that the Soviets were prepared from the start to accept this more limited approach once they had extracted all propaganda advantage from their indictment of the West's refusal to go along with their "complete disarmament" plan. If true, the summit meeting offers Khrushchev the opportunity to make such a concession. It would offer no assurance, however, that the negotiators at Geneva would reach agreement on a "first step".

Nuclear Test Ban

A "first step" widely regarded as the most likely to elicit early East-West agreement is a ban on nuclear tests, the subject of active negotiation for the past two years among the nuclear powers -- the U.S., U.S.S.R., and Britain. Their common, overriding interest lies in preventing a proliferation of nuclear capability among other countries. France, having finally exploded her first plutonium device on Feb. 13, has taken no part in the test ban talks and won't subscribe to an agreement unless the Big Three renounce the use of nuclear weapons.

Discussion of a test ban began in mid-1958 with a meeting of experts from eight nations on the technical means of enforcing a prohibition against test explosions. Following agreement on the feasibility of detecting violations of a ban, Big Three representatives met in Geneva Oct. 31, 1958 to negotiate a treaty. Following a two-month recess, the conference was resumed Oct. 27, 1959. Meanwhile, the U.S. and Britain, followed by the Soviet Union, had announced that they would suspend further nuclear testing while the Geneva negotiations continued.

Policy questions aside, the negotiations encountered a serious roadblock when, early in 1959, new evidence based on U.S. tests in the autumn of 1958 cast doubt on the adequacy of the detection system of 180 monitoring stations to which the experts had agreed. The Soviets, however, refused to submit the new data to a joint study until Nov. 24, 1959. That study ended Dec. 19 in disagreement, with the U.S. and British supporting the view that the original control system could no longer be considered adequate.

The technical impasse hardened with the publication Dec. 20 of a Rand Corp. study showing that tests conducted in large underground cavities could be made to appear only one-three hundredth as powerful as the actual explosion. Added to previous evidence of the difficulty of detecting small underground shots, the so-called

"decoupling" thesis advanced by Rand served to intensify the running debate in Washington over the wisdom of coming to any test ban agreement with the Soviets. The result was that on Feb. 11, 1960, the U.S. presented new proposals to the Geneva negotiators.

These called for banning all nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, ocean, and outer space, and any underground tests producing seismic magnitude readings of 4.75 or more, "the level that can now be adequately monitored." The U.S. also proposed that the three powers carry out a joint research program to find ways of detecting small underground tests.

After first rejecting the U.S. plan, the Soviets March 20 offered conditional acceptance of a ban on all but underground tests below 19 kilotons in force, and of a joint effort to improve detection techniques. But the Soviets asked for agreement to suspend all underground tests for four or five years, pending the development of such techniques. On March 29, President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan agreed in principle to the Soviet counterproposal, although not to the duration of the moratorium on small underground tests. Moreover, they stated that the moratorium could not begin until agreement was reached on a general test ban treaty, which would have to provide for more than the 20 on-site inspections per year proposed by the Soviets.

The Soviets April 14 agreed to a U.S.-British proposal for a meeting of experts, to begin May 11, to lay out the joint research program, and on May 3 accepted "reluctantly" the further Western proposal that the program include a number of underground nuclear explosions, provided they were jointly conducted. On May 7, however, President Eisenhower announced that the U.S. would proceed with several underground tests, probably by the end of the year. The tests, he said, "are essential to a full understanding of both the capabilities of the presently proposed detection system and the potential for improvements in this system."

Outlook -- The President's unilateral decision to go ahead with tests was generally interpreted as a move to persuade the Soviets to come to quick agreement on the proposed joint research program. Whether or not the tactic achieves the desired effect, conclusion of even a limited test ban treaty awaits resolution of disagreements on several key provisions, including the quota of on-site inspections, control post staffing, and voting procedures. These are presumably the areas in which compromise might be achieved at the summit.

In Congress, meanwhile, the fear that the Soviets might successfully continue testing undetected and in violation of any moratorium remained the dominant theme of pre-summit comment. The Joint Atomic Energy Committee May 8 issued a "summary analysis" of hearings April 19-22, during which more than 20 scientists testified on the problems of detection. The Committee concluded:

"It appears from the testimony that for the next several years at least it will not be possible to identify underground events whose seismic signals record the equivalent of a non-muffled explosion of 20,000 tons or less, although they may be detected. Further, it appears that for this same time period it will not be possible to detect muffled tests of 100,000 tons or more set off deep underground in large cavities. Therefore, it seems that for the next several years onward, there could be a race between improved means of detection and identification as against improved means of concealing and muffling nuclear tests."

KENNEDY WINS IN WEST VIRGINIA, HUMPHREY WITHDRAWS

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) scored a decisive victory over Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) in the May 10 West Virginia Democratic Presidential preference primary. The scope of Kennedy's victory appeared to put him in a clear front-runner position to win the Democratic Presidential nomination. (Weekly Report p. 718, 711)

Shortly after 2 a.m. May 11 Humphrey conceded the primary election to Kennedy. "I am no longer a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination," Humphrey said. "I shall run for reelection to the United States Senate."

Returns from 95 percent of West Virginia's 2,750 election precincts gave the following result:

Kennedy	219,246	60.7%
Humphrey	141,941	39.3

The results were viewed by political observers as proof that Kennedy's Roman Catholicism would not bar him from winning the nomination or general election. Kennedy said May 11 that the religious issue in American politics "was buried here in the soil of West Virginia." The state is predominately Protestant, and Kennedy first entered the primary with the hope of proving his vote-getting ability in a state with little Catholic population. During the campaign most political observers felt that Kennedy's Catholicism would harm him in West Virginia, and Humphrey was favored to win. Kennedy met the religious issue head-on with statements that he would not be under the influence of the Pope and that he would consider his Constitutional obligations paramount at all times. This stand, and the candidate's personal voter appeal and his well-financed and well-organized campaign, appeared to be large factors in his startling victory. Personal campaigning for Kennedy by Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. was believed to have aided him substantially. Roosevelt said during the campaign: "I am positive that John F. Kennedy is the only candidate for President who can do for West Virginia in the 60s what my father did for West Virginia in the 30s." The appeal was believed to have had a substantial effect in depressed areas of the state.

Leaders of several Democratic state delegations expressed admiration for Kennedy's victory. Although no state Democratic leaders made actual announcements of open support for Kennedy following the primary, it was reported that his victory had aided him substantially in his drive to win key delegations. The New York Times reported May 12 that the primary victory had all but guaranteed Kennedy the bulk of the New York and New Jersey delegates.

The West Virginia convention delegates, also elected May 10, will go to the convention unpledged. Most are expected to support Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas).

The West Virginia primary battle increased in intensity during its final weeks. Humphrey May 6 charged that "political payola" was being used against him, and estimated that Kennedy had spent "not less than \$250,000" in the West Virginia campaign. "I don't have any open-end checkbook. I don't have any daddy who can pay the bills," Humphrey said. He charged that Kennedy, because

of his voting record, could not defeat Vice President Richard M. Nixon in the general election.

Kennedy May 8 said that in 14 years of political life he had never "been subjected to such personal abuse." He charged Humphrey May 30 with having "distorted my record, attacked my integrity and played fast and loose with smears and innuendos." Kennedy maintained Humphrey had no chance of winning the nomination or election. Kennedy forces purchased newspaper advertisements indicating that a vote for Humphrey would be wasted.

There were no entries in the Republican preference poll. GOP convention delegates, also elected May 10, were expected to support Nixon.

STATE PRIMARY RESULTS

Attorney General W.W. Barron of Elkins won an easy victory in the Democratic gubernatorial primary. He defeated state Democratic Chairman Hulett C. Smith and State Treasurer Orel Skeen. The vote from 95 percent of the state's precincts:

Barron	175,320	51.3%
Smith	129,012	37.8
Skeen	37,105	10.9

The campaign was highlighted by a charge, made May 4 by Skeen, that Barron had offered him \$65,000 last November to stay out of the race for Governor. Barron replied: "I deny it. It's nothing but deceit and fraud."

In the Republican gubernatorial primary, Harold Neely, director of state institutions, defeated ex-Sen. Chapman Revercomb (R 1939-49; 1957-59) by a decisive margin. Gov. Cecil H. Underwood (R) endorsed Neely May 2. The vote from 95 percent of the precincts:

Neely	97,525	55.4%
Revercomb	78,378	44.6

In the Senatorial primary, Sen. Jennings Randolph was unopposed on the Democratic side. Underwood won the Republican Senate nomination without opposition. Winners of the Congressional primaries were:

District	Democrats
1	*Steven D. Narick
2	*Harley O. Staggers

3	*Cleveland M. Bailey
4	*Ken Hechler
5	*Elizabeth Kee
6	*John M. Slack Jr.

*Incumbent

Republicans

*Arch A. Moore Jr.
†Stanley R. Cox Jr.
Charles J. Whiston
James M. Knowles Jr.
Clyde Pinson
L.M. LaFollette
George W. King

†Primary result in doubt

GOP PLATFORM COMMITTEE

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton May 11 announced the appointment of Charles H. Percy of Kenilworth, Ill., and Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) as chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the GOP 1960 Convention Committee on Resolutions (platform committee). Percy in 1959 was chairman of the Republican Committee on Program and Progress which reported on GOP long-term goals. (1959 Almanac p. 753)

TEXAS PRIMARY RESULTS

Texas Democrats May 7 renominated Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, who was without opposition, for a third Senate term. In precinct conventions after the polls closed a majority of the Democratic organizations adopted resolutions, in some cases distributed by Johnson-for-President organizations, supporting Johnson for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Gov. Price Daniel (D) was renominated over Jack Cox, former director of Freedom in Action, a conservative Texas political action group, in a campaign concerned primarily with a local sales tax issue. Cox endorsed a sales tax whereas Daniel opposed both a general sales tax and a state income tax, and said there were untapped tax sources including out-of-state users of Texas resources. Former Gov. Allan Shivers (D 1949-57) supported Cox.

All Democratic House Members won renomination. Republicans nominate statewide candidates, if any, at their May 30 convention, and Congressional candidates in county or district conventions May 14 or May 28. Texas' single GOP Congressman, Bruce Alger, is expected to be renominated from the 5th District.

The Democratic Congressional nominees:

District

- | | |
|----|---------------------|
| 1 | Wright Patman |
| 2 | Jack Brooks |
| 3 | Lindley Beckworth |
| 4 | Sam Rayburn |
| 5 | Joe Pool |
| 6 | Olin Teague† |
| 7 | John Dowdy† |
| 8 | Albert Thomas |
| 9 | Clark W. Thompson |
| 10 | Homer Thornberry |
| 11 | W.R. Poage |
| 12 | James C. Wright Jr. |
| 13 | Frank Ikard |
| 14 | John Young† |
| 15 | Joe M. Kilgore† |
| 16 | J.T. Rutherford |
| 17 | Omar Bureson† |
| 18 | Walter Rogers† |
| 19 | George H. Mahon |
| 20 | Paul J. Kilday |
| 21 | O.C. Fisher |
| 22 | Bob Casey |

†Had primary opposition

NEBRASKA PRIMARY RESULTS

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), the sole Democratic entrant in the May 3 Nebraska Presidential primary, took 77,103 votes compared to 2,935 for Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), the leader of a field of write-ins, with 97 percent of the vote counted.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who was not entered and had not campaigned in the state, received 69,785 write-in votes. In addition, an undetermined number of ballots for Nixon were disqualified because of improper marking. Nixon supporters May 12 claimed that the total for Nixon would have been higher than Kennedy's if all votes had been valid.

The Presidential preference poll was not binding on convention delegates, who were elected at the same time.

Most Democratic delegates elected had stated a preference for Kennedy, most GOP delegates for Nixon.

In the Senatorial nominations Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R) was unopposed and received 114,121 votes. Gov. Ralph G. Brooks (D) won the Democratic nomination with 39,776 votes or 41.6 percent in a four-man field. Former House candidate Clair A. Callen finished a strong second with 34,067 votes.

Frank B. Morrison, who heads an anti-organization Democratic group, won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination with 48,456 votes to 42,480 for Robert B. Conrad, executive assistant to the Governor and the pre-election favorite. Two other candidates received about 10 percent of the vote.

State senator John R. Cooper of Humbolt won the GOP gubernatorial nomination with about 38 percent of the vote in a six-man field.

All four House incumbents won renomination; only Rep. Phil Weaver (R) of the 1st District was opposed. The candidates:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	Gerald T. Whelan	*Phil Weaver
2	Joseph V. Benesch	*Glenn Cunningham
3	*Larry Brock	Ralph F. Beermann
4	*Donald F. McGinley	Dave Martin

*Incumbent

N.M. PRIMARY RESULTS

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D) won renomination for a third term in New Mexico's May 3 primary. With more than 96 percent of the precincts reporting, Anderson had received 95,537 votes (80.9 percent), James P. Speer II 9,473 votes (8 percent), N. Tito Quintana 8,713 votes (7.4 percent) and Mac J. Feldhake 4,357 (3.7 percent).

William F. Cowles of Santa Fe received the GOP nomination to oppose Anderson. Cowles had 18,575 votes (53.1 percent), Joseph Rendon 11,573 votes (33.1 percent) and Frederic W. Airy 4,843 votes (13.8 percent).

Gov. John Burroughs (D) won renomination over strong opposition from Joseph A. Bursey who was supported by Sen. Dennis Chavez (D). Burroughs had 64,749 votes (53.5 percent), Bursey 47,741 votes (39.4 percent) and Thomas E. Holland 8,624 votes (7.1 percent).

The GOP gubernatorial nomination was won by ex-Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R 1951-55, 1957-59) who lost to Burroughs in 1958. Mechem took 28,391 votes (75.6 percent) while Paul Robinson took 9,178 (24.4 percent).

Rep. Joseph M. Montoya (D), with 69,072 votes (57.3 percent), won renomination for New Mexico's first at-large House seat although his closest opponent, state senator T.E. (Gene) Lusk, who had 40,053 votes (33.2 percent), was supported by Chavez. Three other candidates split the remaining votes.

In the Democratic primary for the second at-large seat, Rep. Thomas G. Morris (D) won renomination over Calvin Horn. Chavez supported Morris. Morris had 64,712 votes (62.7 percent) and Horn, 38,446 (37.3 percent).

Both Republican House candidates were unopposed (Carlos Trujillo Jr., listed as a Republican candidate on Weekly Report p. 720, was in the Democratic race). Edward V. Balcomb of Albuquerque will face Montoya and John D. Robb will be Morris' opponent.

KENTUCKY PRIMARY OUTLOOK

Kentucky holds its Congressional primary May 24 with attention focused on the Democratic primary contest for the Senate nomination to oppose Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R) in the general election. Ex-Gov. Keen Johnson (D 1939-43), 64, running with the endorsement of Gov. Bert T. Combs (D), is a strong favorite to defeat ex-Rep. John Young Brown (D 1933-35) -- who has the endorsement of ex-Gov. A.B. Chandler (D) -- and three other opponents, Jesse N.R. Cecil, James L. Delk and Wilton B. Cupp. Cooper is expected to win renomination without difficulty over Thurman J. Hamlin of London.

All incumbent Congressmen are strong favorites for renomination. The Congressional candidates, district-by-district:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	*Frank A. Stubblefield	No candidate
2	*William H. Natcher	No candidate
3	*Frank W. Burke	Henry R. Heyburn
4	*Frank Chelf	No candidate
5	*Brent Spence Bailey S. Root Donald Losey John B. Walton	Clyde W. Middleton Jule Appel
6	*John C. Watts	Homar Boyd Royse Sr. Howard A. Dickey Jr.
7	*Carl D. Perkins Ralph H. Sherman Canton Reynolds	Herbert Rowland F. Byrd Hogg
8	W. D. Scaif Elijah Mills Donald R. Shepherd Napoleon Carmical	*Eugene Siler Ernest N. Mynatt Denver C. Knuckles Homer Neikirk Roscoe C. Douglas

*Incumbent

OREGON PRIMARY OUTLOOK

Oregon holds its Presidential and Congressional primary May 20. (For background on Oregon's unusual Presidential primary law, and results from past years, see Weekly Report p. 346).

The following Presidential candidates' names will appear on the Democratic preference ballot: Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.); Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas); John F. Kennedy (Mass.); Wayne Morse (Ore.); and Stuart Symington (Mo.). At their requests, the names of Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) were removed from the ballot.

On the Republican side, Vice President Richard M. Nixon is the sole entrant. New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) requested the withdrawal of his name.

Delegates to the national nominating conventions will be elected simultaneously with the preference poll, and there are a large number of entries from both parties. All the prominent Republican delegates are believed to be supporters of Nixon for the GOP nomination. On the Democratic side, most of the delegate candidates who are considered likely winners are not for the favorite son, Morse, but either uncommitted or for Kennedy. Oregon law requires that all candidates for delegate pledge to support the winner of the party's Presidential preference poll until less than 35 percent of the convention votes for him, or until the candidate releases his delegates, or until two ballots have passed at the convention. Thus if Morse were to win the preference poll, the delegates

would have a comparatively free hand at the convention since Morse is not expected to receive 35 percent of the convention votes on any ballot. If Kennedy were to win, however, he could probably keep control of the delegates for at least two ballots since his early ballot strength is expected to be high.

An all-writein contest for Vice Presidential preferences of voters in both parties will also be held.

Morse and Kennedy are considered the front runners in the Democratic Presidential preference poll. In a poll of his 4th District constituents, released April 13, Rep. Charles O. Porter (D) reported that of the 10,423 Democratic votes cast, candidates received these percentages: Morse, 28.4; Kennedy, 24.3; Stevenson, 20.9; Humphrey, 11.1; Johnson, 7.8; and Symington, 7.2. Voters could cast writein votes for Stevenson, though his name will not appear on the ballot.

SENATORIAL, CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS

Maurine B. Neuberger (D), widow of the late Senator, and ex-Gov. Elmo E. Smith (R 1956-57) are expected to be easy victors in primary contests for their parties' Senatorial nominations. They will be candidates both for the special short term, running from the date of the general election to Jan. 3, 1961, and for the regular 6-year term beginning Jan. 3. (For listing of other candidates, see Weekly Report, p. 517).

Incumbents are favored for renomination in all of Oregon's four Congressional districts. Favored to win nomination to oppose the incumbents are: 1st District, Steve Anderson (D), Salem attorney; 2nd District, Ronald E. Phair (R), Klamath Falls businessman; 3rd District, Richard (Dick) Hill (R) of Portland; and 4th District, state senator Edwin R. Durno (R), a retired physician.

The Congressional candidates, district-by-district:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	Steve Anderson Marv Owens	*Walter Norblad
2	*Al Ullman	Ronald E. Phair
3	*Edith Green Brooks Washburne	Richard (Dick) Hill Wallace L. Lee Orval Rasor
4	*Charles O. Porter	Edwin R. Durno Leslie P. Fleming

*Incumbent

FLORIDA RUNOFF

State senator Doyle E. Carlton Jr., 37, of Wauchula faces former state house speaker C. Farris Bryant, 45, of Ocala in a May 24 runoff for the Florida Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Bryant led Carlton 184,276 to 178,312 in almost complete unofficial returns, as the two finished one-two in a 10-man first primary May 3. (Weekly Report p. 788)

Besides the issue of racial policy -- Bryant is considered more strongly pro-segregation -- the state problem of potential reapportionment is a key issue with Carlton representing the growing more metropolitan areas of Southern Florida and Bryant the more conservative North.

Florida voters will also select national committee officers and vote in Presidential primaries. Slates pledged to favorite son Sen. George A. Smathers (D) and to Vice President Richard M. Nixon are unopposed. (Weekly Report p. 345)

DEMOCRATIC FARM POLICIES

The Democratic Advisory Council Advisory Committee on Farm Policy, headed by Iowa Gov. Herschel C. Loveless (D), had its first meetings May 9-10 and released these recommendations it made to the Advisory Council:

- "We cannot afford to leave agriculture in the hands of another Republican Administration...every indication (is) that another four years of Republican control will return our farm people to the bankrupt condition they faced at the end of 1932."

- "Restoration of the full 100 percent of parity prices enjoyed by American farmers under Democratic administrations can be achieved through the fair and just application of production and marketing quotas, commodity loans at not less than 90 percent of parity, purchases, payments, marketing orders and agreements, orderly retirement of land and other effective methods."

- Agriculture department officials should be "thoroughly familiar with the financial situation now facing the farm people of the Nation...dedicated to the early restoration of farm prosperity...make constant use of farmers in the preparation and administration of all farm programs...."

- The Government should support, encourage and protect farm cooperatives.

- "...Congress should continue to depend upon the farm leadership of our rural electric cooperatives to bring adequate and abundant low-cost electric service to all our rural communities on a complete area coverage basis, and...loans by the Government to effectuate this purpose should be available at the interest rate and for the term now provided by law."

- "The Democratic party supports the use of our food abundance to feed our needy at home and expand the food consumption of our aged and unemployed. The legislation passed by the 86th Congress, authorizing a food stamp plan, should be immediately and fully implemented."

- "The Democratic party originated and supports the Food for Peace idea, and seeks to put it on a permanent and expanded basis.... Food for Peace programs can expand importantly the market for our farm products."

PARTY DEBATE

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton May 4 said that the "sad" performance of former President Harry S. Truman during his term of office would be a "basic issue" in the 1960 campaign.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) May 4 said it was significant that Morton "feels he must go back to the Truman Administration to find an issue for 1960.... Republicans look backward.... They are allergic to looking ahead.... I think Mr. Truman can take care of himself."

In a May 9 debate between the party chairmen before the Magazine Publishers Assn., Morton said that the fundamental differences between the parties "are plain, simple and deep. At its very base, in its leadership, and in the ranks, the Republican party is committed firmly to the opportunity of the individual -- to the free enterprise system.... The Democratic party, fundamentally, is bound to the doctrine that new or larger federal appropriations will solve any problem, and that resources for such appropriations are limitless.... Its leaders believe that Federal Government may rightfully interfere with and regulate affairs of the individual citizen."

Democratic Chairman Paul M. Butler said the Eisenhower Administration had been giving the people "fictions" and suggested that publishers and editors restrain "the fiction trend in political reporting. It would be helpful to their writers, as well as their readers, if certain publications labeled opinion as opinion, fiction as fiction, news as news."

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, and Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y.), chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, May 6 said the Democratic party platform would be "masterminded by a few radicals with leftover ideas from the past that have been either discredited or discarded." They said Rep. Chester W. Bowles (D Conn.), chairman of the Platform Committee, and the series of advance platform hearings which the committee is holding in various cities, were merely public fronts for "a small group of men" who would actually compose the program. The statement said, "In many instances, these radicals have promoted and advocated ideas that were patently too extreme for elected Democrats in either the House or the Senate to accept."

The men listed by Goldwater and Miller as "behind" the Democratic Platform were: Leon Keyserling, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Mr. Truman; Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr.; Seymour E. Harris; J. Kenneth Galbraith; "the old Dean Acheson team of pre-Korea days" -- former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Paul H. Nitze, former director of the policy planning staff of the State Department, former Sen. William Benton (D Conn. 1949-53) and former Assistant Secretary of State and Philip C. Jessup, former representative to the United Nations; Leland Olds, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission; Girard Davidson, former Assistant Secretary of Interior; Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO); James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO); Isador Lubin, former alternate delegate to the United Nations; Wilson W. Wyatt, Lt. Gov. of Kentucky; Thomas K. Finletter, former Secretary of the Air Force; David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers (AFL-CIO) and Gilbert S. White, former vice chairman of the Water Resources Policy Commission.

ROCKEFELLER

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) May 8 said pressure would build up heavily on New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) to take the GOP Vice Presidential nomination: "I think he feels very deeply about not wishing to run... and I think it is about 50-50" that he would accept.

New York State Assembly Speaker Joseph F. Carlino (R) May 5 said Rockefeller was still in the running for the Presidential nomination: "We just can't foreclose the possibility of the Republican convention taking a fresh look at things and nominating someone other than Nixon."

New York Lt. Gov. Malcolm Wilson (R) said Rockefeller had not endorsed Nixon for the nomination because GOP delegates to the convention would not be elected until June 7 and Rockefeller felt he could do more for his party by expressing his views independently.

O'MAHONEY RETIREMENT

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), 75, May 10 announced he would not seek reelection in 1960. His retirement brought to three the number of Senate Democrats retiring in 1961. (Weekly Report p. 518, 612, 717)

Kennedy's Biography, Voting Record, Stands on Issues



Sen. John F. Kennedy's 1960 drive toward the Democratic Presidential nomination through the hazardous state primaries met with initial success. Following his upset victory against Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) in West Virginia May 10, Kennedy was considered the strong front-runner to head the Democratic ticket. This Fact Sheet reviews Kennedy's career, his legislative activity and voting record in Congress and his position on key issues.

Biography

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was born May 29, 1917 in Brookline, Mass., near Boston. After going to both private and public schools in Brookline and New York City, he attended the Canterbury School at New Milford, Conn., a non-parochial Catholic school, 1930-31, and the Choate School at Wallingford, Conn., 1931-35. He began college at Princeton after some 1935 summer work at the London School of Economics but his year was cut short by an attack of jaundice and in 1936 he entered Harvard. He received his B.S. with honors in political science in 1940 and then briefly attended the business school at Stanford University. Kennedy travelled extensively during his youth. (See box, p. 850)

In September 1941 he enlisted in the Navy and in 1943 was a lieutenant (j.g.) in command of a P.T. boat in the South Pacific. His ship was rammed by a Japanese destroyer and the injured Kennedy managed a nine day struggle for survival for himself and tensick and injured men through Japanese islands. He was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps medal and the Purple Heart.

In 1945, a full lieutenant, he was released because of injuries. He became a correspondent for the International

News Service and covered the San Francisco United Nations Conference, the Potsdam conference and the 1945 British elections.

Kennedy married the former Jacqueline Lee Bouvier on Sept. 9, 1953. Mrs. Kennedy was born July 28, 1930. A Newport, R.I., and New York debutante (the "loveliest of the year" 1948, according to news reports), she attended Vassar and the Sorbonne and received her degree from George Washington University. A student of languages, she speaks French, Spanish and Italian. She was inquiring photographer for the Washington Times Herald when she met Kennedy.

The Kennedys have one child, Caroline, born Nov. 27, 1957. They are Roman Catholics and attend the Holy Trinity Church in Washington, D.C.

Kennedy has written three books. The first, Why England Slept, published in 1940, was developed from his Harvard senior thesis and discusses England's lack of preparation for the Second World War. Profiles in Courage, published in 1956, was written while Kennedy was recovering from a back operation and received the Pulitzer prize for biography in 1957. It is a series of biographical essays of Senators who displayed political courage. The Strategy of Peace, edited by Allan Nevins and published in 1960, is a collection of Kennedy's speeches and statements on foreign policy, peace and defense. In addition, Kennedy edited a privately printed collection of tributes to his elder brother, Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., who was killed on a World War II mission, As We Remembered Joe, published in 1945.

Kennedy enjoys active sports, particularly touch football at the family home in Hyannis Port, Mass., and sailing in his boat, the *Victura*. His favorite reading is history and biography and he goes to the movies frequently, when time allows.

Kennedy entered politics with a 1946 race for the House of Representatives. In that campaign were the factors which have been both a detriment and an aid to Kennedy throughout his political career: his youth (he was 29), his Catholicism, his money and his family, especially his father. These intriguing and sometimes controversial aspects of the Kennedy political complex gave Kennedy a degree of publicity and national attention far beyond that of the average young politician.

Kennedy Family

Kennedy's Boston Irish family had a long political history. His maternal grandfather, John Francis Fitzgerald (Honey Fitz), was mayor of Boston and a Democratic member of the House of Representatives (1895-1901, March 1919-October 1919 -- he was succeeded in October by a man who contested his election). His paternal grandfather, Patrick J. Kennedy, served in both houses of the Massachusetts legislature. Two great-uncles were state senators.

Kennedy's father, Joseph Patrick Kennedy, 71, is a millionaire who has settled large sums on his children, of whom seven of nine are living. His businesses have included a chain of movie theaters, shipbuilding, banking, and Chicago's Merchandise Mart. The senior Kennedy was an early supporter of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Roosevelt appointed him to the Securities and Exchange Commission, where he served as chairman, 1934-35. He was chairman of the U.S. Maritime Commission in 1937. Roosevelt appointed him Ambassador to England (1938-41). In both 1947 and 1953 he was appointed to the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

Joseph P. Kennedy's part in national affairs continues to the present. President Eisenhower Jan. 13, 1956 appointed him to an eight-member board of "outstanding citizens" to review U.S. foreign intelligence activities. David J. McDonald United Steelworkers president, Jan. 7, 1960 credited Joseph Kennedy with having done "a great deal down in Wall Street to bring about this (Jan. 4, 1960 steel strike) settlement."

The elder Kennedy's activities have occasionally been a source of political embarrassment to his son. He supported British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's agreement with Hitler at the Munich conference in 1938. Kennedy was a good friend of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis. 1946-57) and there were rumors, which were promptly denied, that he gave money in support of the Senate campaign of Vice President Richard M. Nixon in 1950.

The Kennedy family is very close. Joseph Jr. had planned on a career in politics and after his death John, the second son, stepped into his shoes. Look magazine, Oct. 13, 1959 quoted John as saying, "Just as I went into politics because Joe died, if anything happened to me tomorrow, Bobby would run for my seat in the Senate. And if Bobby died our young brother Ted would take over for him."

Numerous and active, the Kennedy family has turned out in full force in support of their son, brother and husband since his first campaign in 1946. His brother, Robert F. Kennedy, ran his 1952 Senate campaign and his brother, Edward M. Kennedy, who graduated from the University of Virginia law school in 1958, managed the 1958 Senate campaign. Kennedy's wife, his mother Rose, and three of his sisters, Eunice, Patricia and Jean have

established a tradition of attending wide-spread teas and women's group meetings during which they push "Jack's" cause. Jean's husband, Stephen Smith, is a full-time worker on the campaign staff.

Robert Kennedy, 34, has become a national figure in his own right. In 1951 he was an attorney with the criminal division of the U.S. Department of Justice. He resigned in 1952 to manage his brother's Senate campaign. In 1953 he was named assistant counsel of the new Senate Government Operations Committee Permanent Investigations Subcommittee of which Sen. McCarthy was chairman. He resigned in July 1953 and for some months in 1953 and 1954, he was assistant counsel to the Hoover Commission. On Feb. 17, 1954 he rejoined the Investigations Subcommittee as chief counsel for the Democratic minority and in January 1955, when the Democrats gained control of Congress, he succeeded Roy Cohn as chief counsel and staff director. When the Subcommittee, which had begun a study of corrupt labor practices, turned its work over to the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field in 1957, Robert became chief counsel for the new committee. It was through his part in these highly publicized investigations that he became a national figure. After resigning, Sept. 10, 1959, he wrote a book, *The Enemy Within*, published in 1960, based largely on the racket hearings.

Kennedy's own money and his family's have allowed him considerable freedom from many of the usual worries of candidates about publicity and travel expenses by affording him such luxuries as a private plane. They have also made him a target for charges of "buying the election." It is difficult to obtain figures on campaign spending since the Federal Government requires Congressional candidates to report only personal finances, not those of committees working in their behalf. In his 1952 Senate race, Kennedy reported, he received no money, spent \$15,866.14. (1953 Weekly Report p. 917) In his 1958 race, he reported, he received and spent nothing. (1959 Almanac p. 796) In the 1960 Wisconsin and West Virginia Presidential primary campaign, Kennedy's opponent, Humphrey often referred to Kennedy's lack of money problems in contrast to his own. Spending reports from the Wisconsin secretary of state, based only on state committees and not on candidates' personal spending or spending by groups outside the state showed 11 clubs for Kennedy reported spending \$99,221 while 12 clubs spent \$68,770 in Humphrey's behalf.

Kennedy and Catholicism

While Kennedy's Catholicism was an asset in his campaigns for the heavily Catholic Massachusetts 11th District seat and is believed to have aided him in his state-wide campaigns, it became a more controversial issue when he began to seek national office. Kennedy has been questioned frequently on his attitude towards religion in politics and government.

On April 19, 1959 he said he believed religion was a proper political issue: "All questions that interest or disturb people should be answered."

Asked July 1, 1956 whether his religion had affected his legislative responsibilities, Kennedy replied, "No, I really don't -- I think your religion influences all your personal and public acts. I think it's a -- it has some effect on what you do, generally, but as far as being a Roman Catholic, whether that legislation comes up which affects the Roman Catholic faith and the Roman Catholic

church, since I have been here, I don't think that that has been a major issue in almost any case I can think of."

In an interview published Feb. 16, 1959 Kennedy said "whatever one's religion in his private life, for the office holder nothing takes precedence over his oath to uphold the Constitution and all its parts including the First Amendment and the strict separation of church and state.... I believe...that the separation of church and state is fundamental to our American concept and heritage...."

In an April 21, 1960 speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors Kennedy criticized the press for magnifying the "religious issue". He said, "There is only one legitimate question underlying all the rest: would you, as President of the United States, be responsive in any way to ecclesiastical pressures or obligations of any kind that might in any fashion influence or interfere with your conduct of that office in the national interest? I have answered that question many times. My answer was -- and is -- 'NO'." (Weekly Report p. 712)

The question of the effect of having a Catholic on national ticket came up in 1956 when Kennedy ran for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination. Connecticut State Chairman John M. Bailey, a Kennedy supporter, distributed at the convention a 22-page memorandum prepared by Kennedy's staff, stating that "There is a Catholic vote; and it is apparent that a well-known Catholic on the Democratic ticket would allocate to that ticket an extraordinarily large portion of that vote.... Catholics constitute more than one out of every five eligible voters in the country...." A rival memorandum, presented by supporters of the candidacy of Humphrey, said that "Catholics do not vote as Catholics." (Weekly Report p. 685)

In late 1959, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, a defeated Republican candidate for Philadelphia mayor in 1951, said Kennedy had withdrawn from an appearance at a 1950 inter-faith meeting at the insistence of Catholic leaders. Kennedy Jan. 14, 1960 said the facts were accurate but the conclusions drawn from them were not. He said he had been asked to the ceremony not as a Member of Congress or as an individual but "as the official representative of a religious organization." He learned after accepting the invitation, he said, that the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, for religious reasons, was unable to support the meeting. Therefore, Kennedy said, "I felt I had no credentials to attend in the capacity in which I had been asked."

Kennedy's religion was a major issue in the Wisconsin and West Virginia primaries in 1960. Newspaper analyses of the Wisconsin vote purported to show voting patterns influenced by the Catholic factor. In West Virginia, Humphrey had been the slight favorite among the pundits because of an expected anti-Catholic vote. This, however, did not appear to materialize decisively. (Weekly Report p. 610, 711, 839)

Election History

Kennedy, unknown as a political figure, started his first campaign early in 1946 and won a stiff Democratic primary contest for the nomination for Representative from Massachusetts' solidly Democratic 11th District (the same district his grandfather had represented). In the Nov. 5, 1946 general election he beat Lester W. Bowen (R) 69,093, to 26,007. On Nov. 2, 1948 he won reelection without opposition, receiving 106,366 votes.

He was reelected Nov. 7, 1950 over Vincent J. Celeste (R), 87,699 to 18,302.

1960 Election Campaign

Jan. 2 -- Kennedy announced his candidacy. (Weekly Report p. 58)

March 8 -- Won New Hampshire primary over little opposition. (Weekly Report p. 414)

April 5 -- Lead Humphrey and Nixon in Wisconsin primary. (Weekly Report p. 610)

April 12 -- Although not entered, led all Democrats in write-ins, Illinois primary. (Weekly Report p. 633)

April 26 -- In all-write-in Massachusetts primary led Nixon and all Democrats. (Weekly Report p. 717)

April 26 -- In all-write-in Pennsylvania Democratic primary led all Democrats but trailed Nixon whose name was on the Republican primary ballot. (Weekly Report p. 717)

May 3 -- Took 80.7 percent of Democratic vote against minor opposition in Indiana primary; trailed Nixon in total votes cast. (Weekly Report p. 789)

May 3 -- Delegates for Kennedy elected in Ohio primary. (Weekly Report p. 788)

May 10 -- Kennedy, on the ballot, ran far ahead of a field of write-in Democratic opponents, Nebraska primary. (Weekly Report p. 840)

May 10 -- Won surprise victory over Humphrey in West Virginia primary. (Weekly Report p. 839)

In addition Kennedy is entered in the Maryland (May 17) and Oregon (May 20) primaries. The Democratic National Convention begins July 11. For the number of convention votes per state see "Presidential '60", supplement to the Oct. 30, 1959 Weekly Report, p. 33.

In 1952 he challenged incumbent Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R). Lodge, a Member of the Senate since 1936 except for two years, was a leading national supporter of Dwight David Eisenhower for the Presidency and concentrated his campaign efforts on the national race. After receiving the nomination with no primary opposition, Kennedy Nov. 4 beat Lodge, 1,211,984 to 1,141,247 (51.3 percent of the total vote to 48.3 percent). Republican Presidential candidate Eisenhower led Democratic candidate Adlai E. Stevenson in Massachusetts 1,292,325 to 1,083,525 (54.2 percent to 45.5 percent).

Kennedy nominated Adlai E. Stevenson for the Presidential nomination at the 1956 Democratic National Convention. Kennedy came in second to Sen. Estes Kefauver in the balloting for the Vice Presidential nomination after Stevenson threw the choice open to the convention. Kennedy led Kefauver at the end of the second ballot 618 to 551½ but several states which had supported Sen. Albert Gore (Tenn.) started a movement to Kefauver after Gore withdrew.

Kennedy was reelected to the Senate Nov. 4, 1958 over Vincent J. Celeste (R), also a Catholic, 1,362,962 to 488,318 (73.2 percent of the total vote to 26.2 percent). In the gubernatorial election of that year Foster Furcolo (D) beat Charles Gibbons (R) 1,067,020 to 818,463 (56.2 percent to 43.1 percent).

Kennedy joined the Democratic Advisory Council Nov. 12, 1959. He began his campaign for the 1960 Presidential

race early, in line with his usual campaign practice. A Dec. 9, 1958 Congressional Quarterly story showed that Kennedy had averaged at least two major speeches a week outside of Massachusetts and had visited 47 of 49 states during 1957 and 1958.

In the statement announcing his candidacy Jan. 2, 1960, Kennedy said, "In the past 40 months I have toured every state in the union and I have talked to Democrats in all walks of life. My candidacy is therefore based on the conviction that I can win both the nomination and the election. I believe that any Democratic aspirant to this important nomination should be willing to submit to the voters his views, record and competence in a series of primary contests."

Numerous press stories March 15, 1960 reported Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler had privately said Kennedy would win the Democratic nomination.

McCarthy Issue

An issue which has haunted Kennedy politically is his lack of a stand on the 1954 censure of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis. 1946-57), and "McCarthyism."

In pain and on crutches for a good part of 1954 due to a back injury dating from Harvard football and his wartime P.T. boat injury, Kennedy underwent a serious operation Oct. 21 in a New York Hospital. The Senate voted to censure McCarthy on Dec. 2, during a special session. Kennedy left the hospital Dec. 21 and went immediately to the family home in Palm Beach to recuperate. He did not return to the Senate until May 24, 1955.

Kennedy's only recorded vote directly connected with the McCarthy proceedings was an Aug. 2, 1954 vote for a motion by Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif. 1945-59) which, by 75-12, sent the censure resolution to a select committee which would report to the Senate subsequently, thereby postponing the final vote. Kennedy never announced how he would have voted on the actual censure motion.

Asked on a television panel program July 1, 1956 how he would have voted, Kennedy said, "...that is an issue long past and I was out in the hospital about nine or ten months and I had a bad year. Now, if you can give me back that year -- the only thing good about it was perhaps that I didn't have to be on the floor when they voted -- if you can give me back that year, I will be glad to tell you. But to be more direct about it, I really don't see trying to, at this point, trying to revive that issue and trying to decide what I would do in that case."

People close to Kennedy have said that he has not wished to make a statement because to do so at such a late date would appear to be a purely political move.

In response to a question from a Dartmouth College audience March 6, 1960 Kennedy said, "If you are in the hospital, I suggest that there are other things on your mind than following what's going on before some committee."

Asked May 4, 1960 if he was "willing to take a definite stand on Senator McCarthy," Kennedy replied, "Yes, I have. I said that I'd support the censure. On many occasions I stated that."

His alleged failure to take a stand on the McCarthy question has cost Kennedy some valuable support, notably that of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. She remarked on a Dec. 7, 1958 television program that she did not want a President "who understands what courage is, and admires it but has not quite the independence to have it." She has also claimed that Kennedy's father was spending great

sums to have his son elected and expressed doubts about Kennedy's ability to separate duties of church and state.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr., Mrs. Roosevelt's son, Feb. 9, 1960 announced his support of Kennedy, calling him, "the most qualified, courageous and effective candidate available for the Democratic nomination." Roosevelt personally campaigned for Kennedy in the 1960 Wisconsin and West Virginia Presidential primaries.

Record in Congress

House

During his six years in the House of Representatives (1947-52), Kennedy served on the Education and Labor Committee. He was a member of the Subcommittee on Education. In 1949 he was selected as a member of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations.

Kennedy dissented when the Education and Labor Committee reported the Hartley labor bill to the floor in 1947. In the House, Kennedy said the bill would "strike down in one devastating blow the union shop, industry-wide bargaining, and so strangle collective bargaining with restraints and limitations as to make it ineffectual."

In the House Kennedy was a strong supporter of housing legislation. In 1949 he introduced a measure authorizing up to \$1 billion annually in federal loans to families of moderate means for housing projects.

Kennedy favored federal aid to education and in 1949 introduced a bill authorizing \$300 million annually in federal grants to states to assist elementary and secondary schools, with some aid for non-public schools.

As a House Member Kennedy also served on the District of Columbia Committee. In 1949 he was appointed chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Banking and Insurance. Three bills affecting the District of Columbia which Kennedy introduced became law.

Senate

On entering the Senate in January 1953 Kennedy was appointed to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. He served as chairman of the Railroad Retirement Subcommittee (1955-56) and as chairman of the Labor Subcommittee (1957-present). Chairmanship of the latter subcommittee made it possible for Kennedy to emerge as the chief Senate sponsor of labor reform legislation in 1958 and 1955. From 1953 to 1956 Kennedy was a member of the Government Operations Committee, serving as chairman of the Subcommittee on Reorganization, which dealt with the Hoover Commission proposals, during the 84th Congress.

From 1956 to May 1957 Kennedy served on the Special Committee to Investigate Lobbying. He was a member of the Select Committee on Small Business (1955-56) and the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, known as the McClellan Committee (1957-1960). Kennedy was chairman of the Special Committee to Select Five Outstanding Senators (1957).

In 1957 Kennedy moved onto the Foreign Relations Committee. During the 85th Congress he was chairman of the International Organization Affairs Subcommittee, and presently serves as chairman of the African Affairs Subcommittee.

Since 1959 Kennedy has served on the Joint Economic Committee.

Kennedy's legislative interests while in the Senate have been primarily in the foreign affairs and labor fields.

He proposed July 2, 1957 that the U.S. support Algeria's effort to gain independence from France.

In 1958 Kennedy's Foreign Relations Committee International Organization Affairs Subcommittee, with Administration support, supported an amendment to amend the Battle Act to allow aid to Russian satellite nations. A June 5 amendment by Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif. 1945-59) struck the amendment from the bill after Knowland said the President still supported the language but would request it in separate legislation. (1958 Almanac p. 186) In 1959 Kennedy introduced a similar bill for the Administration (S 1697) which passed the Senate Sept. 12. (1959 Almanac p. 196)

On April 24, 1959 he joined Sens. Humphrey and J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) in proposing Mutual Security Program amendments designed to increase aid and reduce the purely military considerations in the formulation of the program.

Kennedy in 1959 introduced a highly controversial bill (S 819) to eliminate from the National Defense Education Act of 1958 a provision requiring loyalty oaths and affidavits from aid recipients. The Senate recommitted the bill July 23, 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 299) In 1960 Kennedy cosponsored a new bill (S 2929) to repeal the affidavit alone. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee approved the bill Feb. 2. (Weekly Report p. 189)

Kennedy and Labor

Kennedy has been on labor committees during his entire Congressional career and has been a sponsor of major labor legislation.

Kennedy in 1959 introduced the Democratic minimum wage bill (S 1046), backed by the AFL-CIO, which would raise the wage from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour and extend coverage. The bill was at odds with a more restricted Administration bill. Kennedy said he expected to get the bill reported to the Senate before the end of the 1960 session. (Weekly Report p. 349)

In 1958 Kennedy introduced a bill (S 3974) which became the first major labor relations bill to pass either house since the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947. The bill dealt largely with the control of union abuses exposed by the McClellan committee but did not incorporate tough Taft-Hartley amendments requested by the President. It survived Senate floor attempts to include Taft-Hartley amendments and gained passage but was rejected by the House. (1958 Almanac p. 191)

The bill Kennedy introduced in 1959 was substantially the same bill which had passed the Senate in 1958. It was considered a "moderate" bill, concerned primarily with financial and electoral misconduct of union officials. Reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare committee as a clean bill, although with only minor amendments, S 1555 was "beefed-up" in Senate floor action sufficiently so that the AFL-CIO dubbed the version that went to the House "anti-labor".

Kennedy protested strongly against some of the changes, particularly the "bill of rights" amendment introduced by McClellan. He said April 24, "The difference between (McClellan) and me is that every time he sees a union, he sees racketeering." Of McClellan's amendment to limit organizational picketing he said it "would prevent any further union organization in this country," and if it were put into the bill, it would and should "end any chance for this bill to pass.... I myself would be forced to vote against the bill and ask that my name be stricken from it." (1959 Weekly Report p. 587)

Strong Taft-Hartley provisions added by the House, in its substituting of the Landrum-Griffin bill for the Senate version, were fought by Kennedy as chairman of a 12-day conference committee. The final bill was largely the House bill, but Kennedy and others succeeded in getting House conferees to soften their Taft-Hartley provisions by including several exemptions for unions. (1959 Almanac p. 156)

Kennedy Sept. 3 said of the final version, "The bill is a compromise, I must frankly state that it goes a good deal further in some areas than I think is either desirable or necessary -- this is especially true of the Taft-Hartley amendments.... The bill is not the bill I should have preferred to see passed by Congress... (but) I think substantial progress was made (in conference).... I have no apologies at all for the bill we are now bringing before the Senate.... I do not claim it is a perfect bill or that it is a model of fairness. But taking it as a whole, it is the best bill we can pass."

The bill has been a key to organized labor's stand in the 1960 elections. Reactions from various labor leaders:

- The AFL-CIO Sept. 2 paid tribute to Kennedy and "the liberal majority of Senate conferees" for doing "a good job of eliminating some of the more obvious injustices."

- On Sept. 22 Kennedy was denounced before the AFL-CIO convention by Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union.

- At a Nov. 10 convention of the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO Walter P. Reuther, President of the United Auto Workers, led a group proposing a resolution praising Kennedy and five others for their work in modifying the bill in conference. The convention's resolutions committee killed the resolution after officials of the International Assn. of Machinists registered protests.

- AFL-CIO President George Meany Jan. 11 said Kennedy should be given credit, not blame, for his work on the bill. Meany said Kennedy "worked tirelessly to get rid of the more obvious injustices...and did make a number of improvements."

- International Brotherhood of Teamsters president James R. Hoffa Nov. 3, 1959 announced a broad political campaign for 1960 and attacked Kennedy saying, "We don't support spoiled millionaires." Kennedy replied Nov. 6, "Fortunately I do not think Mr. Hoffa's endorsement will be useful to any candidate in 1960." Hoffa's campaign against Kennedy continued: Jan. 10, 1960 the Teamster boss called the Senator, "a fraud on the American people."

In addition Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), an announced candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination and one of the two Senators (the other: the late Sen. William Langer (1941-1959 R N.D.), who voted against final passage of the bill, has frequently attacked Kennedy before union groups. A film Morse made to explain his own vote on the bill, in which he calls Kennedy the man "most responsible" for "one of the most anti-labor bills" in history, has been used widely by Teamsters and other union groups. The AFL-CIO said it had not and would not use the film.

Kennedy's Voting Record

Following is a compilation of Kennedy's voting record in the House and Senate. For a more detailed record of Kennedy's votes on farm issues, a record which has been attacked because of an alleged switch in attitude on Kennedy's part, see Weekly Report p. 472.

KENNEDY'S KEY VOTES IN HOUSE AND SENATE SINCE 1947

Agriculture

1959 -- Remove Secretary of Agriculture's authority to approve or disapprove REA loans. Passed over veto 64-29 (D 58-1; R 6-28) April 28. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Limit to \$35,000 the total amount of price support loans per person per year. Agreed to 57-20 (D 31-20; R 26-0) May 22. Kennedy ANNOUNCED FOR.

1959 -- Cut 1960 conservation reserve authorization from \$450 million to \$375 million. Rejected 37-48 (D 12-41; R 25-7) June 3. Kennedy ANNOUNCED AGAINST.

1958 -- Bar indefinitely any reduction in price supports or acreage allotments for any farm commodity. Passed 50-43 (D 39-8; R 11-35) March 13. Kennedy FOR.

1956 -- Delete provision of farm bill calling for return to 90 percent of parity price supports. Agreed to 54-41 (D 13-35; R 41-6) March 8. Kennedy FOR.

1956 -- Establish domestic parity plan for wheat. Agreed to 54-39 (D 37-10; R 17-29) March 13. Kennedy AGAINST.

1956 -- Require farmers to put a certain portion of their land into the soil bank in order to receive price supports. Agreed to 48-46 (D 12-37; R 36-9) March 19. Kennedy FOR.

1956 -- Passage of bill providing 90-percent-of parity price supports for one year and establishing soil bank. Passed 50-35 (D 35-4; R 15-31) April 11. Kennedy AGAINST.

1954 -- Price supports for five basic crops on a flexible scale ranging from 82.5 to 90 percent of parity in 1955. Agreed to 49-44. (D 10-35; R 39-8) Aug. 9. Kennedy FOR.

1953 -- Reduce funds for the Agriculture Conservation Program by \$50 million. Rejected 22-51 (D 6-32; R 16-19) June 15. Kennedy FOR.

1952 -- Continue farm price supports at 90 percent of parity on basic farm crops. Passed 207-121 (D 133-35; R 74-85) June 30. Kennedy AGAINST.

Labor

1959 -- McClellan "Bill of Rights" amendment to protect union members against unfair actions by their unions. Agreed to 47-46 (D 15-44; R 32-2) April 22. Kennedy AGAINST.

1959 -- Bar organizational or recognition picketing where a majority of employees has not sought recognition of the union and impose criminal penalties for "shakedown" picketing. Rejected 30-59 (D 9-48; R 21-11) April 24. Kennedy AGAINST.

1959 -- Extend and tighten Taft-Hartley ban on secondary boycotts. Rejected 41-50 (D 16-43; R 25-7) April 24. Kennedy AGAINST.

1959 -- Require secret ballot strike votes before any strike could take place. Rejected 28-60 (D 12-46; R 16-14) April 24. Kennedy AGAINST.

1959 -- Senate-House compromise labor reform bill, including provisions of Landrum-Griffin and Kennedy-Ervin bills. Agreed to 95-2 (D 62-1; R 33-1) Sept. 3. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Give union members right to sue in federal courts against misuse of union funds. Rejected 42-47 (D 5-42; R 37-5) June 13. Kennedy AGAINST.

1958 -- Require employers to sign non-Communist affidavits, in order to gain access to the NLRB, and retain a similar Taft-Hartley requirement for union officers. Agreed to 66-20 (D 30-17; R 36-3) June 16. Kennedy AGAINST.

1952 -- Urge President to invoke injunction powers under Taft-Hartley in steel strike. Agreed to 228-164. (D 82-117; R 145-47) June 26. Kennedy AGAINST.

1947 -- Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act. Passage over veto. Passed 331-83 (D 106-71; R 225-11) June 20. Kennedy AGAINST.

Unemployment Compensation

1959 -- Extend emergency unemployment compensation act of 1958 until July 1, 1960. Rejected 38-49 (D 37-20; R 1-29) March 25. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Broaden coverage, increase benefits, set uniform standards for federally financed unemployment compensation payments. Rejected 21-63 (D 18-23; R 3-40) May 27. Kennedy FOR.

1954 -- Provide nationwide standards for amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits. Rejected 30-56 (D 26-14; R 3-42) July 13. Kennedy FOR.

Welfare Programs

1958 -- Boost Social Security benefits by 10 percent rather than 7 percent. Rejected 32-53 (D 26-20; R 6-33) Aug. 16. Kennedy FOR.

1956 -- Make Social Security benefits available to women at age 62, instead of age 65. Agreed to 86-7 (D 46-2; R 40-5) July 17. Kennedy FOR.

1950 -- Extension of social security coverage to 10 million additional persons and increasing benefits. Agreed to 374-1 (D 234-0; R 139-1) Aug. 16. Kennedy FOR.

1948 -- Passage over President's veto of bill cancelling Treasury regulations which extended social security coverage to 625,000 persons. Passed 298-75 (D 89-69; R 209-4) June 14. Kennedy FOR.

Domestic Aid Programs

1959 -- Depressed Areas bill, authorizing \$389.5 million federal loans and grants to aid areas of chronic unemployment. Passed 49-46 (D 45-16; R 4-30) March 23. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Increase federal grants for sewage plant construction from \$50 million to \$80 million. Passed 61-27 (D 48-8; R 13-9) Sept. 9. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Cut Community Facilities Act authorization from \$1 billion to \$500 million. Rejected 33-52 (D 2-42; R 31-10) April 16. Kennedy AGAINST.

Aid to Education

1960 -- S 8 authorizing appropriations for two years of \$20 per child of school age -- about \$917 million a year. Passed 51-34 (D 42-12; R 9-22) Feb. 4, 1960. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Create a 150,000-member Youth Conservation Corps to combat delinquency, aid conservation. Passed 47-45 (D 45-15; R 2-30) Aug. 13. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Provide educational loans and grants for 1955-1963 military veterans. Agreed to 49-39 (D 49-10; R 0-29) July 21. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Authorize annual grants of \$1 billion for two years for public school construction. Rejected 30-61 (D 23-24; R 7-37) Aug. 13. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- National Defense Education Act. Passed 62-26 (D 35-10; R 27-16) Aug. 13. Kennedy FOR.

1953 -- Provide that revenue from U.S. leasing of outer continental shelf be used for educational grants unless needed for a national defense emergency. Agreed to 45-37 (D 34-7; R 11-30) June 24. Kennedy FOR.

1950 -- Kill public library service demonstration act providing \$163 million in aid to states for promotion of library services. Rejected 162-176 (D 41-157; R 121-18) March 9. Kennedy FOR.

1950 -- Establish a National Science Foundation to promote basic research and scientific education. Agreed to 247-126 (D 191-32; R 56-94) March 1. Kennedy FOR.

Housing

1959 -- Boost urban renewal funds to \$450 million a year for four years. Rejected 33-56 (D 32-26; R 1-30) Feb. 5. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Passage of first housing bill over veto (two-thirds majority needed). Failed to pass 55-40 (D 53-10; R 2-30) Aug. 13. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Passage of second housing bill over veto (two-thirds majority needed). Failed to pass 58-36 (D 52-9; R 6-27) Sept. 4. Kennedy FOR.

1957 -- Authorize construction of additional 200,000 low-cost public housing units per year. Rejected 20-54 (D 17-22; R 3-32) May 29. Kennedy FOR.

1954 -- Put a maximum of 35,000 on annual new starts in low-rent public housing. Agreed to 66-16 (D 28-13; R 38-2) June 3. Kennedy AGAINST.

1949 -- Five-year housing program. Passed 227-186 (D 192-55; R 34-131) June 29. Kennedy FOR.

1948 -- Kennedy SIGNED discharge petition to bring companion bill to Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill to the floor of the House for a vote.

Public Works -- Atomic Energy

1959 -- Kill the Tennessee Valley Authority self-financing bill. Rejected 17-73 (D 2-56; R 15-17) July 9. Kennedy AGAINST.

1959 -- Cut public works appropriation about \$80 million to figure recommended by President. Rejected 17-72 (D 5-52; R 12-20) July 9. Kennedy AGAINST.

1957 -- Authorize federal construction of Hells Canyon dam. Passed 45-38 (D 40-5; R 5-33) June 21. Kennedy FOR.

1955 -- Colorado River Storage program. Passed 58-23 (D 31-15; R 27-8) April 20. Kennedy AGAINST.

1954 -- Authorize federal atomic power program; give preference to public bodies in excess power disposal. Agreed to 45-41 (D 38-6; R 6-35) July 22. Kennedy AGAINST.

1954 -- Authorize development of a St. Lawrence seaway. Passed 51-33 (D 25-18; R 25-15) Jan. 20. Kennedy FOR.

1954 -- Reduce by \$3.7 million funds for maintenance and operation of navigation and flood control projects. Rejected 4-81 (D 2-38; R 2-43) May 25. Kennedy FOR.

1952 -- Cut TVA funds. Agreed to 199-159 (D 44-142; R 154-17) March 21. Kennedy FOR.

1950 -- River, harbor, flood control program. Agreed to 210-137 (D 141-57; R 68-80) May 3. Kennedy AGAINST.

1948 -- TVA steam plant. Rejected 152-192 (D 134-5; R 16-187) May 11. Kennedy FOR.

Civil Rights -- Immigration

1960 -- Motion to limit debate by invoking cloture on the Civil Rights filibuster (two-thirds majority required). Rejected 42-53 (D 30-33; R 12-20) March 10. Kennedy FOR.

1960 -- Motion to table (kill) an amendment to civil rights bill to add Part III, empowering the Attorney General to seek injunction to protect any civil right. Tabling motion agreed to 55-38 (D 34-28; R 21-10) March 10. Kennedy AGAINST.

1960 -- Motion to table (kill) an amendment to the bill to provide for court-appointed referees or Presidentially appointed enrollment officers to register voters after a court has found a pattern or practice of discrimination. Tabling motion agreed to 51-43 (D 27-35; R 24-8) March 24. Kennedy AGAINST.

1959 -- Extend life of Civil Rights Commission for two years and appropriate \$500,000 to it. Agreed to 71-18 (D 43-17; R 28-1) Sept. 14. Kennedy FOR.

1957 -- A point of order against a move to bypass the House-passed civil rights bill around the Senate Judiciary Committee. Rejected 39-45 (D 34-11; R 5-34) June 20. The rejection permitted the bill to go straight on the Senate calendar. Kennedy FOR.

1957 -- Eliminate section of civil rights bill authorizing Attorney General to institute civil action for preventive relief in civil rights cases under the 14th Amendment. Agreed to 52-38 (D 34-13; R 18-25) July 24. Kennedy AGAINST.

1957 -- Guarantee jury trials in all cases of criminal contempt and provide uniform methods of selecting federal court juries. Agreed to 51-42 (D 39-9; R 12-33) Aug. 2. Kennedy FOR.

1956 -- Constitutional amendment to nominate Presidential candidates by national primary and elect President by direct popular vote. Rejected 13-69 (D 11-28; R 2-41) March 27. Kennedy AGAINST.

1952 -- McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Passage of bill over President's veto. Passed 278-113 (D 107-90; R 170-23) June 26. Kennedy AGAINST.

1947 -- Anti-poll tax. Passed 290-112 (D 73-98; R 216-14) July 21. Kennedy FOR.

Senate Filibuster Rule

1959 -- Revise Senate rule 22 to permit limitation of debate, after a certain time has elapsed, by a majority of the Senate. Rejected 28-67 (D 20-43; R 8-24) Jan. 12. Kennedy FOR.

Voting Scores

CQ's Voting Participation Scores measure the percentage of roll calls on which a Member votes; On the Record Scores measure the percentage of times a Member went on the record on a roll-call vote; Party Unity and Party Opposition Scores measure the percentage of times a Member voted with or in opposition to the majority of his party on roll-call votes when his party opposed the stand taken by the opposition majority; Presidential Support and Opposition Scores measure the percentage of times a Member supported the Presidential position on roll-call votes; Conservative Coalition Scores measure the percentage of times a Member supported or opposed the stand of Republicans and Southern Democrats when they formed a coalition against Northern Democrats on roll-call votes.

Here are Kennedy's scores since he became a Member of the Senate in 1953: (A blank indicates that CQ did not make the study in that year.)

Congress	Voting Participation	On The Record	Presidential Support	Presidential Opposition	Party Unity	Party Opposition	Conservative Coalition Support	Conservative Coalition Opposition
83rd	81%	92%	43%	35%	69%			
84th	60	92	34	22	56	17%		
85th	83	99	48	35	70	10		
1959	77	100	31	48	70	9	2%	65%

In 1955, when he was recovering from his operation, Kennedy was the lowest ranking Democrat in Voting Participation and the second lowest in On the Record Scores. In 1959, he was in a three-way tie for fourth lowest Democrat in voting participation and was one of 20 Democrats who had 100 percent On the Record Scores.

Supreme Court -- Internal Security

1959 -- Kill bill to eliminate loyalty oath requirement for students seeking federal educational funds. Agreed to 49-42 (D 26-34; R 23-8) July 23. Kennedy AGAINST.

1958 -- Kill bill to provide that no act of Congress should be construed as nullifying state laws on the same subject unless Congress so specified or the two cannot be reconciled. Rejected 39-46 (D 25-19; R 14-27) Aug. 20. Kennedy FOR.

1957 -- Restrict use of FBI files by defendants in criminal cases, thus limiting the effects of the Supreme Court's Jencks case decision. Conference report adopted 74-2 (D 39-1; R 35-1) Aug. 30. Kennedy FOR.

1950 -- Internal Security Act. Passage of bill over President's veto. Passed 286-48 (D 160-45; R 126-2) Sept. 22. Kennedy FOR.

Statehood -- Home Rule

1959 -- Hawaii statehood. Passed 76-15 (D 46-14; R 30-1) March 11. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Alaska statehood bill. Passed 64-20 (D 31-13; R 33-7) June 30. Kennedy FOR.

1955 -- Provide home rule for the District of Columbia. Passed 59-15 (D 28-12; R 31-3) June 29. Kennedy FOR.

Foreign Aid

1959 -- Cut Development Loan Fund authorization from \$2 billion for two years to \$700 million for one year. Rejected 30-50 (D 20-34; R 10-16) July 2. Kennedy AGAINST.

1959 -- Require President to submit detailed country-by-country budgets to Congressional committees with future foreign aid requests. Rejected 37-53 (D 34-23; R 3-30) July 7. Kennedy AGAINST.

1959 -- Foreign aid authorization. Passed 65-26 (D 39-18; R 26-8) July 8. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Kill policy declaration favoring U.S. economic aid to India. Rejected 35-47 (D 12-30; R 23-17) June 6. Kennedy AGAINST.

1955 -- Increase military assistance appropriations by \$420 million. Agreed to 50-38 (D 21-23; R 29-15) July 22. Kennedy AGAINST.

1950 -- Shelve Point IV aid to underdeveloped areas. Rejected 150-220 (D 31-191; R 118-29) March 31. Kennedy AGAINST.

1950 -- Korean Aid. Rejected 191-192 (D 170-61; R 21-130) Jan. 19. Kennedy FOR.

1948 -- European Recovery Plan (Marshall Plan). Passed 329-74 (D 158-11; R 171-61) March 31. Kennedy FOR.

1947 -- Greek-Turkish aid. Passed 287-108 (D 160-13; R 127-94) May 9. Kennedy FOR.

Reciprocal Trade

1958 -- Eliminate authority for Congress to override Presidential veto of Tariff Commission escape-clause finding. Agreed to 63-27 (D 27-18; R 36-9) July 22. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Extend Reciprocal Trade program through June 30, 1962. Passed 72-18 (D 40-6; R 32-12) Aug. 11. Kennedy FOR.

1955 -- Repeal the peril point section of reciprocal trade law. Rejected 9-82 (D 9-35; R 0-47) May 4. Kennedy AGAINST.

1955 -- Make future reciprocal trade agreements subject to Congressional veto. Rejected 13-73 (D 9-33; R 4-40) May 4. Kennedy AGAINST.

1955 -- Eliminate three "protectionist" provisions of reciprocal trade law. Rejected 21-67 (D 21-21; R 0-46) May 4. Kennedy AGAINST.

1949 -- Kill bill to extend Reciprocal Trade program. Rejected 151-241 (D 7-235; R 144-5) Feb. 9. Kennedy FOR. On final passage of the bill Kennedy switched and voted in favor of it.

Treaties and Agreements

1957 -- Mideast Doctrine, authorizing President to use military and economic aid to combat communism in the Middle East. Passed 72-19 (D 30-16; R 42-3) March 5. Kennedy FOR.

1957 -- Amendment to statute of International Atomic Energy Agency requiring Congressional approval of U.S. donation of special fissionable materials. Rejected 31-55 (D 13-31; R 18-24) June 18. Kennedy AGAINST.

1955 -- Strike from Formosa Policy resolution Presidential authority to secure related positions and territories in the area. Rejected 13-74 (D 12-32; R 1-42) Jan. 28. Kennedy FOR.

1955 -- Passage of Formosa Policy resolution, authorizing President to use U.S. forces to defend that area. Passed 85-3 (D 42-2; R 43-1) Jan. 28. Kennedy FOR.

1954 -- George version of Bricker constitutional amendment limiting treaty making powers of the President. (Two-thirds majority or 61 "yeas" needed.) Rejected 60-31 (D 28-16; R 32-14). Feb. 26. Kennedy AGAINST.

1953 -- Reservation to Status of Forces Treaty giving U.S. exclusive jurisdiction over U.S. forces for offenses committed abroad. Rejected 27-53 (D 12-26; R 15-27) July 14. Kennedy ABSENT.

Communist Bloc Policy

1959 -- Give the President authority to approve economic aid to European Communist satellites. Passed 49-40 (D 33-23; R 16-17) Sept. 12. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Bar aid to Yugoslavia and Poland. Rejected 22-54 (D 7-30; R 15-24) June 6. Kennedy AGAINST.

1956 -- Bar use of foreign aid funds for military equipment to Yugoslavia, except to maintain equipment previously furnished. Agreed to 50-42 (D 24-23; R 26-19) July 24. Kennedy AGAINST.

Defense

1959 -- Limit draft extension to two years, rather than four. Rejected 24-67 (D 16-43; R 8-24) March 11. Kennedy AGAINST.

1958 -- Transfer \$150 million for accelerated missile-defense program. Passed 78-0 (D 36-0; R 42-0) Feb. 3. Kennedy FOR.

1956 -- Increase Air Force procurement funds by \$800 million. Agreed to 48-40 (D 43-3; R 5-37) June 26. Kennedy FOR.

Kennedy's Travels

Senator Kennedy has made frequent trips to France and Great Britain, his office reports. In addition, they list these trips:

1935 -- Canada, Ireland.

1939 -- Albania, Canada, Ireland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Syria.

1941 -- Argentina, Brazil, Chile.

1945 -- Germany.

1950 -- Italy.

1951 -- Hong Kong, India, Indo China, Iran, Israel, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Yugoslavia.

1952 -- China, Egypt.

1953 -- Mexico.

1955 -- Increase Marine Corps funds by \$46 million. Agreed to 40-39 (D 37-2; R 3-37) June 20. Kennedy FOR.

1954 -- Increase by \$350,466,000 defense appropriations for army personnel and maintenance. Rejected 38-50 (D 37-10; R 1-40) June 17. Kennedy FOR.

1953 -- Increase Air Force funds for aircraft purchases by \$400 million. Rejected 38-55 (D 37-9; R 0-46) July 23. Kennedy FOR.

1948 -- Peacetime military draft. Passed 282-131 (D 144-31; R 138-98) June 18. Kennedy FOR.

Taxes

1959 -- Repeal 4 percent tax credit on dividend income. Agreed to 47-31 (D 44-7; R 3-24) June 25. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Reduce on a graduated scale the depletion allowance on oil and gas wells. Rejected 21-54 (D 16-33; R 5-21) June 25. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Increase federal excise tax on gasoline 1½ cents per gallon. Rejected 33-46 (D 12-40; R 21-6) June 25. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- \$6 billion tax cut. Rejected 23-65 (D 20-24; R 3-41) June 18. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Reduce taxes on small corporations and increase taxes on large corporations. Rejected 34-45 (D 22-19; R 12-26) June 20. Kennedy FOR.

1954 -- Increase annual personal income tax exemption from \$600 to \$700 and delete provisions granting dividend exclusions and tax credit. Rejected 46-49 (D 43-4; R 2-45) June 30. Kennedy FOR.

1950 -- Across-the-board cut in federal spending. Agreed to 273-113 (D 116-111; R 157-1) May 10. Kennedy FOR.

1948 -- Income tax reduction. Passage over veto. Passed 311-88 (D 82-84; R 229-2) April 2. Kennedy AGAINST.

1948 -- Tighten credit. Passed 264-97 (D 51-92; R 213-3) Aug. 5. Kennedy AGAINST.

Federal Control

1958 -- Kill a bonus of federal funds for states that agree to regulate billboards along new stretches of the Interstate Highway System. Rejected 41-47 (D 21-24; R 20-23) March 26. Kennedy AGAINST.

1956 -- Amend Natural Gas Act to exempt independent producers from federal utility-rate control. Passed 53-38 (D 22-24; R 31-14) Feb. 6. Kennedy AGAINST.

1953 -- Give the states title and control of tideland areas within their boundaries. Agreed to 56-35 (D 21-25; R 35-9) May 5. Kennedy AGAINST.

Personalities

1959 -- Nomination of Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. Rejected 46-49 (D 15-47; R 31-2) June 19. Kennedy AGAINST.

1954 -- Condemnation of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (1946-57). Agreed to 67-22 (D 44-0; R 22-22) Dec. 2. Kennedy ABSENT.

KENNEDY'S STANDS ON KEY CURRENT ISSUES FACING NATION

The Presidency -- "(The next President) must above all be the Chief Executive in every sense of the word. He must be prepared to exercise the fullest powers of his office -- all that are specified and some that are not.... He must reopen the channels of communication between the world of thought and the seat of power... must know when to lead the Congress, when to consult it and when he should act alone.... It is the President alone who must make the major decisions of our foreign policy.... Even domestically, the President must initiate policies and devise laws to meet the needs of the Nation. And he must be prepared to use all the resources of his office to ensure the enactment of that legislation -- even when conflict is the result.... The White House is not only the center of political leadership, it must also be the center of moral leadership.... We will need in the sixties a President who is willing and able to summon his national constituency to its finest hour -- to alert the people to our dangers and our opportunities -- to demand of them the sacrifices that will be necessary." Jan. 14, 1960.

Peace -- "The Republican peace and prosperity is a myth. We are not enjoying a period of peace -- only a period of stagnation and retreat, while America becomes second in missiles, second in space, second in education and if we don't act fast and effectively, second in production and industrial might." March 28, 1960.

Disarmament -- "The United States has put forward a hurriedly prepared disarmament plan -- compounded of old proposals and a lack of new, creative thinking.... Despite (the) difficulties, I believe that today's international climate, more than ever before, holds out the possibility for an effective start on arms control.... I do not want to minimize the Russian threat.... Nor do I believe that we can rely for disarmament on merely trusting the word of Soviet leaders -- we must have a (reliable) inspection system.... But I do believe that under what appears to be a more fluid and rational atmosphere since the death of Stalin, the Soviet leaders may realize that the path of Russian self-interest permits -- and perhaps compels -- them to agree to some steps toward comprehensive arms control.... Even with (an inspection) system, there will be risks. Peace programs involve risks as do arms programs, but the risks of arms are even more dangerous. We need much more than research...constructive leadership, and clear vision, and careful planning.... I have introduced a bill to establish an Arms Control Research Institute...under the immediate direction of the President (to) carry on and coordinate all the research, development and policy planning needed for a workable disarmament program. (It will provide) essential studies in...aerial reconnaissance, radar surveillance, monitoring and inspection systems.... (It) will also make plans to facilitate the conversion from a war economy to a peace economy. And it will engage in positive programs for peace -- programs of international cooperation in research, in eliminating such world-wide scourges as hunger, illiteracy and poverty. Here, in one responsible organization, would be centered our hopes for peace." March 25, 1960.

Nuclear Test Ban -- Kennedy said the United States should postpone resumption of nuclear tests indefinitely -- as long as the Soviet Union did not resume tests and as long as negotiations for a permanent ban continued amicably. If negotiations collapsed, Kennedy said, U.S. tests should be confined to underground and outer-space explosions. Nov. 2, 1959.

Kennedy wrote to President Eisenhower assuring him that if elected President, he would carry out any moratorium on underground nuclear weapons tests agreed to by Mr. Eisenhower. April 30, 1960.

Foreign Policy -- "If we make the Development Loan Fund the dominant instrument of our long-range foreign policy...then we can make it clear to others that the U.S. will not be moved to assist other nations simply as a result of the short-term trend or some minor American loss in the cold war." Sept. 18, 1959.

Khrushchev Visit -- "The Khrushchev I met was a tough-minded, articulate hard-reasoning spokesman for a system...in which he thoroughly believes.... He was not putting on any act...when he talked about the inevitable triumph of the communist

system.... I think it is well that the American people saw and heard this kind of man and this kind of talk. I think it is important that we realize what we are up against...and that he realizes what he is up against, so that he does not miscalculate our determination or underestimate our resources." Oct. 1, 1959.

Prosperity -- The Republicans "talk about their prosperity, but it is a prosperity for some, not for all. And it is an abundance of goods, not of courage. We have the most gadgets and the most gimmicks in our history, the biggest TVs and tailfins, but we also have the worst slums, the most crowded schools, and the greatest erosion of our natural resources and our national will. It will be for some an age of material prosperity, but it is also an age of spiritual poverty." March 28, 1960.

Agriculture -- The farm problem "is bigger and deeper than even one man or even one administration." He advocated a national farm program founded on six principles: (1) treating abundance "as a blessing and not as a curse;" (2) preservation of the family farm; (3) arranging farm programs to be run by farmers; (4) encouraging the cooperative movement; (5) cutting farmers' costs; (6) assuring farmers a fair share of the nation's income. Oct. 24, 1959.

"...my farm proposals...: An increased soil conservation reserve, a bushelage as well as an acreage allotment, a floor under prices or income to protect the family farmer, vigorous research into new markets and new uses and a more adequate domestic program of food distribution for 17 million Americans subsisting on a substandard diet, and a more effective program of distributing food in foreign countries." March 28, 1960.

Civil Rights -- "I believe that a minimum program must include at least: 1. The enactment of the Part III provisions eliminated from the Civil Rights Act of 1957 which give the Attorney General the right to initiate and intervene in litigation of this nature. 2. Full use of the President's power to issue executive orders stating the constitutional objective of equal opportunity and directing all federal agencies to shape their policies and practices to achieve this goal. 3. Enactment of a bill...to outlaw the bombing of homes, churches, synagogues and community centers and to bring the FBI into the picture when such bombing occurs. 4. Absolute protection of the right to vote...by federal registrars or by referees, or by a combination of both...also...the maintenance of voting records and the right to inspect those records." March 28, 1960.

Housing -- "We must begin now if we are to provide the housing which America demands in the 60s.... We must reverse the high interest rate policies...step up our efforts to clear slums and renew cities...adapt federal mortgage insurance to the needs of middle and low income groups...begin on programs to encourage the development of...cooperative and public housing...begin to use the great resources of modern science and technology to develop new housing techniques...such research might save us millions of housing dollars." March 22, 1960.

Labor -- On the President's invoking the Taft-Hartley act Oct. 9 in the 1959 steel strike: It was "the most one-sided, unfortunate and unfair action in this Administration's history." Oct. 10, 1959.

Birth Control -- "It would be a mistake for the United States Government to attempt to advocate the limitation of the population of the underdeveloped countries...it would be the greatest psychological mistake for us to appear to advocate the limitation of the black or brown or yellow peoples.... I believe (birth control as a national policy) is a matter to be determined by the country itself. I would not think it was wise for the United States to refuse to grant assistance to a country which is pursuing a policy it feels to be in its own best interest.... I would base my determination as to whether I should approve (laws and policies supporting birth control) on my personal judgment as President as to what would be in the interest of the United States." Nov. 27, 1959.



Committee Roundup

HOUSING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a House-passed \$1 billion emergency housing bill (HR 10213) and other proposals to make permanent or increase the scope of existing housing programs. (Weekly Report p. 703)

Administration bills (S 3498, S 3499, S 3500, S 3504) would give the Federal Housing Administration unlimited authority to insure home mortgages and give it permanent authority to make property improvement loans; give the Federal National Mortgage Assn. an additional \$150 million with which to buy mortgages under its special assistance program; and increase by \$100 million the public facility loan fund.

A bill (S 3509) introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) would also increase FNMA's special assistance loan authority by \$150 million, but it would limit FHA mortgage insurance authority to an additional \$4 million, provide an additional \$600 million for urban renewal and slum clearance and make funds available for 100,000 public housing units already authorized by Congress.

TESTIMONY -- May 9 -- Representatives of the Urban Renewal Administration, FNMA, Community Facilities Administration and FHA supported Administration proposals.

Federal Housing Administrator Norman P. Mason opposed HR 10213 and said President Eisenhower's program contemplated "an investment of about \$1.9 billion in FHA and Veterans' Administration mortgage loans, including purchases in all FNMA programs." Mason said he had been "authorized to advise that enactment (of HR 10213) would not be in accord with the program of the President."

Lawrence Davern, acting U.S. Commissioner of Public Housing, said: "Integration is a drag on the (public housing) requests coming up from the localities" and the principal reason that all authorized public housing units had not been constructed. Davern said although local officials, not federal officials, established policies on racial integration in public housing, it was the "city fathers" who were reluctant to approve public housing sites where problems might result from racial integration.

May 10 -- Kenneth L. Scott, director of the Agricultural Credit Service, supported legislation to continue authority "to furnish long-term financing for farm buildings" which supplemented and was not competitive with privately financed loans.

May 11 -- Nathaniel S. Keith, National Housing Conference, supported the Clark bill and also urged legislation to establish a Cabinet office on housing and urban development. He said proper housing and overall community development was crucial "to the healthy future growth of our urban population and metropolitan centers." During the 1960s, Keith said, the increase in population would require an additional 2 million housing units a year and that based on past accomplishments the requirement could not be met "on the basis of existing housing programs alone."

MINIMUM WAGE

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, Labor Standards Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 4488, 7490) to raise and extend minimum wage requirements. (Weekly Report p. 697) Testimony:

April 26 -- Representatives of the New York Hotel Trades Council, affiliated with the AFL-CIO and consisting of a number of New York trade unions, and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union (AFL-CIO) endorsed HR 4488, which would raise the minimum wage to \$1.25 and extend coverage to some 7.5 million additional workers. Miss Julia Agase, a representative of the Council, said large numbers of New York hotel workers were unprotected by any minimum wage.

Russell R. Mueller of the National Retail Hardware Assn. opposed an increase in the amount of the minimum wage required under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Mueller said wages and hours in retail hardware stores were matters "so local in character that they are not susceptible to controls designed for nationwide application".

April 27 -- In a statement submitted to the Subcommittee, Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO), said enactment of HR 4488 would help to "ameliorate the poverty of some 6½ million workers...correct some of the imbalances in our economy, prevent the occurrence of still another recession and restore an adequate rate of annual growth in our national economy."

Representatives of the National Restaurant Assn. said if the provisions of HR 4488 were applied to its members it would force unemployment in the industry. Thomas W. Power, Washington counsel for the Assn, said a "\$1.25 minimum would require a 37.9 percent (pay) increase", resulting in a \$2 billion cost rise for the hotel industry.

May 4 -- George W. Anderson of the American Transit Assn. said elimination of the minimum hour exemption presently applied to local transit employees would seriously affect "hundreds of principally small transit companies which presently have a basic work week in excess of 40 hours." A 40-hour work week would mean a reduced work week and thus a cut in take-home pay, increased rates and curtailed service, Anderson said.

May 5 -- Representatives of various transportation associations and companies opposed HR 4488. They said wages of transportation workers were well above \$1.25 and minimum hour regulations would be extremely difficult to apply. Ralph E. Casey, president of the American Merchant Marine Institute Inc., said application of the FLSA to the merchant shipping industry would upset the structure of maritime collective bargaining, and the 40-hour work week would be unworkable at sea.

Marvin E. Walsh of Safeway Trails Inc. said extending the FLSA would "impose an unwarranted and crippling financial hardship" on the trucking industry.

May 10 -- In a statement submitted to the Subcommittee, the National Assn. of Manufacturers said if HR 4488 were enacted the cost of living would go up, probably resulting in renewed "demands for another increase in the minimum wage."

POSTAL RATE INCREASE

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service. **BEGAN HEARINGS --** On HR 11140 and other bills to raise postal rates. (Weekly Report p. 458)

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower March 11 asked Congress to boost postal revenues by \$500 million annually by raising postal rates for first-class letters, postal cards and air mail letters by 1 cent, and also raising rates for second- and third-class and bulk mail.

Postal rates were last raised by Congress in 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 208)

TESTIMONY -- May 10 -- Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield said Congress should raise the postal rates to end continuing postal department deficits which he said cost the Government more than \$200 million annually in interest payments. He said the over-all postal deficit for 13 years was \$6.8 billion and these deficits were a "major force in stirring inflationary pressures." Summerfield said businesses, particularly the publishing industry and direct mail advertisers, would pay most of the cost of the postage rate increase, because they sent out the most mail. The average family, he said, would pay an increase of one-half cent a day.

Committee Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) said postal rates should be raised in light of the Committee's May 4 approval of a bill (HR 9883) providing a pay increase for postal workers and other federal employees. (Weekly Report p. 805)

May 11 -- Summerfield and other Post Office Department and Administration witnesses endorsed the rate increases.

May 12 -- Budget Bureau Director Maurice H. Stans said the postal deficit was holding back any hopes of a tax reduction.

MILITARY AIRLIFT

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services, Special National Military Airlift Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the Military Air Transport Service and the use of civilian aircraft in emergency operations. (Weekly Report p. 694) Testimony:

May 9 -- Philip LeBoutillier Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, said the Secretary of Defense would favor recommendations for carrying out the Presidentially approved course of action for the revitalization of MATS contained in a Feb. 9 Defense Department report. (Weekly Report p. 247)

The recommendations included provisions for the use of commercial air carriers for hauling Defense Department traffic; a training and revitalization program geared to the development of an emergency airlift capable of meeting all national defense requirements; a program for the modernization of MATS aircraft; and revision of procurement policies and practices in augmenting airlift capabilities.

May 10-11 -- Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Philip B. Taylor said his Department recommended: an analysis of the number and type of military aircraft required to carry out MATS hard-core missions; legislation to insure the necessary civilian capability in emergencies as well as in wartime; haulage of part of military traffic on regularly scheduled flights and part by air carriers qualifying as small businesses; and legislation to provide guaranteed loans for airlines purchasing new cargo aircraft.

Committee Action

● **SCHOOL BILL --** The House Education and Labor Committee May 12 voted 17-7 to bring to the floor on the following Calendar Wednesday a bill (HR 10128) providing \$975 million in federal funds for school construction. By such action, the Committee would bypass the House Rules Committee, which had buried an earlier bill (HR 22) providing funds for school construction and teachers' salaries and had HR 10128 before it since March 28. (Weekly Report p. 504, 462, for explanation of Calendar Wednesday procedures, see Weekly Report p. 784)

● **EDUCATIONAL TV --** The House Rules Committee May 12 by voice vote refused to grant a rule for House action on a bill (HR 10609) authorizing \$39,520,000 in federal assistance to state agencies for construction of educational television facilities. (Weekly Report p. 502)

● **IDA --** The Senate Foreign Relations Committee May 9 approved by a 10-3 vote a bill (S 3074) providing for U.S. participation in the International Development Assn. and authorizing an initial U.S. subscription of \$320,290,000. (Weekly Report p. 802)

Voting to report the bill were Democratic Sens. Fulbright (Ark.), Green (R.I.), Sparkman (Ala.), Mansfield (Mont.), Morse (Ore.), Gore (Tenn.) and Church (Idaho) and Republicans Wiley (Wis.), Hickenlooper (Iowa) and Capehart (Ind.). Voting against reporting S 3074 were Sens. Lausche (D Ohio), Aiken (R Vt.) and Williams (R Del.).

● **FAIR TRADE BILL --** House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) May 4 introduced a resolution (H Res 521) granting a rule for floor debate on the federal fair trade bill (HR 1253). The bill was reported by the Committee June 9, 1959. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1561)

If the House Rules Committee does not take action on the resolution within one week of its introduction, Harris can file a petition to discharge the rule from the Rules Committee. (For discharge procedures, see Weekly Report p. 165)

● **VETERANS' LOANS --** The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee May 10 approved a bill (S 3275) extending to Feb. 1, 1965 the program authorizing the Veterans Administration to guarantee home, farm and business loans to veterans of World War II. Under existing law the loan-guarantee program was scheduled to expire July 25, 1960. The Administration opposed the bill at Subcommittee hearings April 5.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Rep. Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio) in a May 5 House floor speech replied to an April 25 proposal by Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. (Weekly Report p. 800)

Scherer, a member of the Committee, said Roosevelt's remarks comprised a "shocking and unjustified attack" on Committee members and said the Committee's activities should be enlarged and improved, not curtailed.

SENATE DEMOCRATS OFFER NEW HEALTH PLAN

Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.), chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging, May 6 introduced a bill (S 3503) to provide health protection for qualified aged persons through the Social Security system, regardless of whether the recipients were otherwise eligible for social security benefits. (Weekly Report p. 793)

The McNamara bill was co-sponsored by the following Democratic Senators: Kennedy (Mass.), Morse (Ore.), Symington (Mo.), Humphrey (Minn.), Clark (Pa.), Randolph (W.Va.), Williams (N.J.), Magnuson (Wash.), McGee (Wyo.), Young (Ohio), Douglas (Ill.), Gruening (Alaska), Long (Hawaii), Murray (Mont.), Hart (Mich.), Hennings (Mo.), Pastore (R.I.), McCarthy (Minn.) and Jackson (Wash.).

• PERSONS COVERED by the bill included:

1. All persons who reached the retirement age (65 for men, 62 for women) and who were entitled to Social Security benefits, and who also met one of the following requirements: (a) had earnings of \$2,000 or less in the previous calendar year, or (b) received less than \$100 in wages and were not self-employed during any three months in the preceding calendar year, or (c) had reached the age of 72.

2. All persons past the retirement age who were not covered by Social Security but met one of the other three above requirements. These would receive health benefits at a reduced level.

Husbands and wives of individuals in both categories would be entitled to the same benefits as their spouses, provided that the husbands and wives had also reached the retirement age and were dependent on their spouses for more than one-half of their support. The bill thus excluded from eligibility wives, dependents and survivors below the retirement age who would be covered under the Forand bill (HR 4700).

McNamara estimated his bill would cover 11.3 million Social Security recipients, 1.7 million old age assistance recipients and 1.8 million other retired persons, or all but 1 million of the Nation's 15.8 million aged.

• **INSURANCE BENEFITS** -- Persons eligible for Social Security would receive aid for hospitalization (but not surgery), nursing home care and health services in the recipient's home, or any combination of these services, but total coverage would be limited to a formula of 90 "units of services", with one unit equalling one day of hospitalization, two days of nursing home care or two and two-thirds days of home care. In addition, the bill provided some payment for diagnostic outpatient care and for "very expensive drugs". Portions of the bill would become operative at different times -- within a two-year period from July 1, 1960 to July 1, 1963 -- to give the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare sufficient time to establish the programs.

Maximum benefits would be:

Hospitalization -- 90 consecutive days per calendar year; or

Nursing home services -- 180 consecutive days per calendar year; or

Home health services -- 240 days, provided any time elapsed between home health services did not exceed 30 days; or

Any combination of these services, subject to the 90 day "unit of service" maximum.

Diagnostic outpatient services, provided that the time elapsed between such services did not exceed 14 days; and "very expensive drugs" -- both to an extent specified by the Secretary of HEW.

• **DIRECT MEDICAL BENEFITS** -- Persons not eligible for Social Security would receive the same as the above insurance benefits with two exceptions: (1) nursing home services would be limited to 135 days and one and one-half days would count as one unit of service; and (2) home health services would be limited to 180 days and two days would count as one unit of service.

• **COST** -- McNamara estimated the cost of the program at \$1.1 billion the first year and \$1.5 billion when it was in full operation. Of this, he estimated that the share financed out of general revenues for non-Social Security recipients would run to \$370 million annually, including \$238 million already expended for old-age public health assistance and other governmental medical care programs.

• **FINANCING** -- Funds for increased Social Security benefits would be derived by increasing Social Security payroll taxes for both employers and employees by one-fourth of one percent. Medical benefits for non-Social Security recipients would be financed by annual appropriations from Treasury funds. S 3503 would establish a Federal Medical Insurance Trust Fund to handle finances for the entire plan.

The bill also would establish a National Medical Insurance Benefits Advisory Council to advise the HEW Secretary.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

The House Ways and Means Committee met daily in executive session following HEW Secretary Arthur S. Flemming's submission May 4 of the Administration plan for aged health care. Flemming, who attended most of the meetings, told reporters May 6 that Vice President Richard M. Nixon participated actively in working out the Administration plan and would support it "vigorously". Budget Director Maurice H. Stans told the Committee that he endorsed the Administration plan. He reportedly said the Administration had searched but found no additional tax sources that could be used to finance the program, estimated to cost the federal Treasury \$600 million yearly.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 6 -- Rep. Burr Harrison (D Va.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Administration of the Social Security Laws urged postponement until 1961 of action on aged health care so that an "exhaustive study" could be made.

May 7 -- Nixon said the Administration plan was "superior" to the Forand bill advocated by the Democrats and the difference between the two proposals "goes to the fundamental nature of our free society". He said the Administration plan offered "freedom of choice" and the "best protection against the cost of catastrophic illness" and allowed private insurance companies to continue to expand coverage for the aged. He said the Forand bill "compels all those on Social Security to participate", would "head in the direction of herding the ill and elderly into institutions, whether they desired this or not"; would "threaten the high standards of American medicine"; and "would open the door for socialized medicine".

HEALTH BILL PRESSURES

May 10 -- William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, said any Presidential or Congressional candidate who upheld a Presidential veto of the Forand bill would be defeated at the polls in November.

The Medical Society of the state of New York urged Congress to take no action on financing health care for the aged until the problem had been studied completely, and condemned the "present tendency to make a political football of our elderly patients". Dr. Louis M. Orr, president of the American Medical Assn., told the group legislative action should be deferred until after a White House Conference on Aging in 1961.

May 12 -- Robert R. Neal, general manager of the Health Insurance Assn. of America, urged Congress to undertake further study of various aged health care proposals and avoid "hasty enactment" of a costly new plan.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On off-the-record talks between members of the Federal Power Commission and gas industry representatives. (Weekly Report p. 806) Testimony:

May 10 -- FPC Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall said Thomas G. Corcoran, prominent New Deal attorney, visited him once and telephoned him once in November 1959 shortly before the FPC gave permission for the importation of gas from Canada by the Midwestern Gas Transmission Co., which Corcoran represented. He said he regarded the phone call as improper because Corcoran discussed the rate of return sought by the company but there was no discussion of merits of the case in the office visit. Kuykendall said he reported Corcoran's contacts to the Subcommittee after a trade magazine article publicized them and not earlier because it would have seemed "like I was gunning for Mr. Corcoran because he was of the opposite political party." He said he was "not influenced in any way whatsoever" by the talks, and that Corcoran also had contacted FPC Commissioners Arthur S. Kline and William R. Connoles.

Kuykendall said many FPC-company discussions on financing plans and proposed tariff changes were "necessary and proper," but discussing merits of cases was not regarded as proper. In answer to questioning, he said it was true he and Kline had persuaded the Colorado Public Utilities Commission to agree to a \$38.5 million rebate on temporary rate increases charged by the Colorado Interstate Gas Co., instead of the \$50 million ordered by an FPC examiner or the \$42 million compromise proposed by the FPC staff. He said the company's president, William E. Mueller, had visited him and said the ordered rebate would be financially disastrous to the company. Mueller urged an early hearing on the matter, but did not discuss the merits of the case, Kuykendall said. He said he believed Mueller also saw other FPC members, and that he felt the settlement was in the public interest since it preserved the firm's financial soundness and helped clear the crowded FPC docket.

Kuykendall said it was true that, for the gas industry as a whole, the FPC had permitted about \$600 million in temporary rate increases pending FPC review, but

although it was "a deplorable situation" it was unavoidable because of the FPC's backlog of work.

May 11 -- Questioning centered on legal expenses reported by gas pipeline companies, and FPC general counsel Willard W. Gatchell said "we assume that the management has made only those expenditures which in their judgment are proper and reasonable", but that the FPC did not "go into any individual fees".

Kuykendall said some of the legal charges were figured in the rate base established for natural gas consumers.

Subcommittee counsel Robert W. Lishman introduced records of eight gas companies showing millions of dollars in payments to lawyers between 1953 and 1959 and including a \$311,000 fee paid Corcoran by Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., Midwestern's parent company, for 1955-59 services.

May 12 -- Kuykendall was questioned on the status of the Midwestern gas rate case. He said the FPC had left open the rate of return on the investment in the Canadian pipeline because financing costs were abnormally high at the time, the agency had precedent for delaying rate determinations until a company built its plant, and if Midwestern had not obtained operating rights by Nov. 1, 1959, it would have had to begin new transactions for the pipeline. (The FPC staff had recommended a 6-1/4 percent rate and the company had urged a 7 percent rate.)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 9 -- Timothy J. Murphy, nominated March 14 for a Democratic vacancy on the Interstate Commerce Commission, said that as of the present he would be inclined to vote for Vice President Richard M. Nixon for President "on the basis of personal friendship", rather than because of party affiliation. Murphy was called for questioning by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Surface Transportation Subcommittee as a follow-up to his May 4 testimony before the full Committee. Omar B. Ketchum, Washington director for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, testified he had known Murphy for many years as an active, ardent Democrat, but Walter R. McDonald, president of the Southeastern Assn. of Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioners, said Murphy had admitted "he is an Eisenhower-voting and Nixon-supporting so-called Democrat." (Weekly Report p. 806)

GRAIN STORAGE CONTRACTS

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson May 5 announced his Department's new uniform grain storage contracts, effective July 1. The contracts would provide a 19 percent cut from current storage rates, and would be offered individually to 11,000 grain warehousemen. Benson said he expected enough warehousemen to sign the contracts to provide ample storage for Government grain even though the warehousemen April 29 broke off negotiations with the Department in protest to proposed rates that were substantially the same as the new rates. Benson said the rate cut would save taxpayers more than \$100 million annually. (Weekly Report p. 97)

The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Special Agriculture Investigating Subcommittee and the House Agriculture Committee held hearings intermittently from January through April on grain storage costs. Representatives of the warehousemen April 28 appeared before the Senate Subcommittee.

FOREIGN TRADE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the U.S. position in foreign trade. (Weekly Report p. 804) Testimony:

May 5 -- Assistant Secretary of State Thomas C. Mann said the United States "stands ready to sell a wide range of nonstrategic commodities to the European Soviet bloc countries at any time that they wish to buy them and are in a position to pay for them," but the current "low level" of trade was "the result of conscious policy on the part of the Soviet Union and its European satellites." Exports to Russia and other Eastern European nations totaled only .4% of all U.S. exports, in the last quarter of 1959, he said. Mann said the U.S. embargo on trade with Communist China was "designed to hinder as much as possible" that government's buildup of military power and political influence. Any relaxation in the embargo would weaken U.S. influence and be seen as "a harbinger of a possible political accommodation," he said.

May 6 -- Assistant Secretary of Commerce Bradley Fisk said Sino-Soviet bloc trade with the free world had been growing "at a substantial rate in the past decade and may well continue to increase at a steady but modest increment." He said the "threat" in this "trade drive" was that "less developed areas may come to rely economically more and more" upon the bloc.

Soviet trade policies were analyzed by professors Joseph Berliner of Syracuse University and Franklyn D. Holzman of the University of Washington and by Irving Lipkowitz, director of economic affairs for Reynolds Metal Co. Berliner and Holzman stressed Soviet political aims in trade with underdeveloped countries. Lipkowitz reviewed Soviet "dumping" practices, said there could be no comparison with other dumping procedures because Soviet trading agencies operate under no "capitalistic inhibitions." He said "market machinery" must be created to insure fair competition.

May 9 -- Herbert E. Harris II, American Farm Bureau Federation, said agriculture "has more to lose than any other segment of our economy if we are not able to expand foreign trade" because unlike industry, farmers could not move to a foreign area to improve their competitive position. He said the U.S. "must insist" that other countries promptly remove "discriminatory restrictions" against U.S. exports.

Representatives of trade organizations and pressure groups urged the Government to take a strong position in favor of lowering world-wide trade barriers, and to place more emphasis on U.S. exports.

May 10 -- George W. Ball, Washington attorney for the European Common Market's Economic Commission, said American firms producing in Europe should not be viewed with alarm because it was "the classic pursuit of a normal, healthy, economic motive of seeking to exploit a new mass market."

Martin Hearn, Florida Citrus Mutual, said of all U.S. exported items, agricultural commodities "stand to lose most in the emergence of the European Common Market." He said agricultural exports in the past ten years totaled 23 percent of all export trade and provided a "tremendous stimulating price effect" on the remaining crops sold domestically. He proposed use of advisory groups from industry to assist not only in planning by government agencies but also to aid "behind the scenes at international conferences."

O.R. Strackbein, chairman of the Nation-wide Committee on Import-Export Policy, reviewed what he said was the U.S. "precarious competitive position in the world," and said other countries in a similar position had been "helped inestimably" by placing "severe restrictions on imports, resorting in the process to import licenses, exchange controls, import quotas and other devices." The U.S. should learn the lesson, he said, and "apply it before it is too late."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 5 -- The Commerce Department reported in its magazine "Foreign Commerce Weekly" that the U.S. export surplus rose to an annual rate of \$2.7 billion in the first quarter of 1960, compared to a \$1.1 billion surplus in 1959. The report said first quarter commercial exports, seasonably adjusted, totaled \$18.4 billion and imports, \$15.7 billion, with exports up 20 percent and imports up 10 percent above the 1959 first quarter. The report said, however, that "a much greater improvement in the export surplus will be necessary before the deficit can be reduced to manageable levels."

AUSTRIAN PROPERTY CLAIMS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- May 9 agreed to postpone indefinitely action on an agreement with Austria, signed Jan. 30, 1959, providing for the return of Austrian property, rights and interests in the United States which were confiscated during World War II. The agreement covered 95 claims totaling approximately \$6 million. President Eisenhower recommended its ratification in his 1960 legislative requests and sent the agreement to the Senate Jan. 14 (Executive A, 86th Congress, 2nd session). In a letter of transmittal, the President said ratification would enable the U.S. to fulfill its obligations under the Austrian State Treaty of 1955. (Weekly Report p. 108)

During April hearings on the agreement, Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) and Committee members questioned the legal obligations of the U.S. to compensate persons who allegedly had been members of the Nazi party. Testimony centered on the two largest claims -- for the interest of Countess Marianne Thun-Hohenstein (\$4,025,425) and for Oskar Teuber (\$1,126,903). Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) in April 12 testimony said the Justice Department's Alien Property Office had "entertained very serious questions" on the two claimants' eligibility. Richard Kearney, State Department spokesman, the same day said the Countess' husband had applied for Nazi party membership for her only because she was half-Jewish and he wanted to avoid trouble. He said Teuber had applied for Nazi party membership while under court-appointed guardianship as a mental incompetent. In April 26 testimony, Arthur R. Schor, chief of claims for the Alien Property Office, said the State Department had officially asked the Justice Department step aside in the cases.

STATE DROUGHT AID

The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee May 4 by an 8-8 vote rejected a motion to report, and in effect tabled, a bill (HR 6861) to require states to pay 25 percent of the federal cost of food for livestock and seed for planting furnished to farmers and ranchers in disaster areas. The bill was passed by the House Aug. 3, 1959 and President Eisenhower had requested its enactment for several years. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1058)

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Approximately 3,500 businessmen from all parts of the country assembled in Washington May 1 for the 48th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. The theme of the meeting, "Building America's Strength Through Voluntary Action," was keynoted by the Chamber's outgoing president, Erwin D. Canham, editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*.

Canham said the country faced five main threats: nuclear destruction; the erosion of individual liberties; loss of world leadership; an unstable, uncompetitive economy; and moral decay. He told the businessmen they could make society more responsible to human need by curbing "statism" and "by getting things done the voluntary way."

In an extemporaneous address to the delegates May 2, President Eisenhower said that world peace and stability depended on the soundness of the U.S. dollar. An enthusiastic ovation greeted the President's declaration that political expedients in an election year would not divert him from the course of fiscal prudence. He said the special message prepared for delivery to Congress May 4 emphasized "responsibility in handling the fiscal affairs of this Nation." (Weekly Report p. 787, 807)

The President commended the Chamber for its policies, which, he said, were based on "principle, not expediency." But, he added, it is not enough "for businessmen to understand -- they must also become teachers."

"Those who understand must make their voices heard; their responsibility to inform others is equal to that of informing themselves," he said.

The President also urged support for his Mutual Security Program and for the Administration's trade and tariff policies.

Also May 2, Frederick H. Mueller, Secretary of Commerce, denounced the "spendthrift chorus" in Congress. He said the decade ahead could become the "slump sixties" unless the economy was kept free from "excessive Government-made burdens and from a fatal dose of inflation."

"The size of public expenditures and obligations should jolt even the left-wing economists and should stiffen the backbone of political candidates whenever they hear the selfish pleas of pressure blocs," Mueller said.

Rep. John W. Byrnes (R Wis.), chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee, told the May 2 session that enactment of legislation along the lines of the Forand bill (HR 4700) would undermine American medicine. He said the Social Security system would be destroyed if medical insurance were made a part of it. Emphasis should be placed on expanding and improving voluntary, private health insurance, Byrnes said.

Maurice H. Stans, director of the Bureau of the Budget, May 3 told the Chamber that if federal spending continued to increase at the rate of the last 10 years, the budget for fiscal 1970 would reach \$170 billion.

"Even if this session of Congress doesn't add any new programs or increases to the budget," he said, "the level of federal spending will go up." He said "built-in increases" in existing programs in fiscal 1961 came to

over \$2 billion. Similar increases would add another \$1 billion to the fiscal 1962 budget, Stans said.

"Of course, there are few built-in decreases, since Government programs, once begun, are usually incapable of being turned off," the budget director said.

The Federal Government's "mortgage on America's future" already adds up to the "almost unbelievable total of nearly \$750 billion," Stans said. In this he included the \$290 billion public debt; \$360 billion for veterans' and civil servants' pensions, compensation and other benefits; and \$100 billion of CODs on programs in progress.

Stans said critics of the Administration's conservative fiscal policy had the illusion that "crash" programs of public spending would achieve maximum economic growth and prosperity. Instead, he said, it was a "formula for rationalizing and inviting higher taxes, bigger debts and fiscal exhaustion."

Conceding that the Soviets had made rapid strides in industrial output and economic growth, Stans warned against being "stampeded" by their boasts. "The Soviets are a long way behind us in the development of their economy and their standard of living -- I don't believe they will catch up in seven years or 27 years, unless we play into their hands by defaulting on the conservative fiscal policies that have made us great," he said.

Stans said the gross national product at its current growth-rate should reach \$750 billion by fiscal 1970. The tax yield on that amount, currently about 16 percent of GNP, would be \$120 billion, or about \$40 billion more than tax revenue in fiscal 1960. This added income, he said, could be used to reduce the public debt, to cut taxes, or both.

In a May 3 speech to the organization's political workshop, Sen. Hugh Scott (R Pa.) lauded the Chamber's efforts to interest businessmen in politics. "More than 67,000 men and women have taken the practical politics courses offered by Chambers of Commerce throughout the United States," he said, and "another 17,000 corporation officials have attended similar courses offered by the National Assn. of Manufacturers."

Contending that direct political action was the most powerful influence an individual can exert on society, Scott said organized pressure groups had "outworked, outsmarted and outnumbered" business and professional people at the polls.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, May 4 said that legislation was needed to curb the "enormous economic and political powers now concentrated in the hands of union leaders." He said Congress should restrict unions from making indirect contributions to the campaigns of candidates for national office.

The use of union members' dues to support candidates picked by labor leaders "seriously compromises American freedom," Goldwater said.

"I believe that the Federal Corrupt Practices Act forbids such activity," he said, referring to the prohibition on direct union contribution to federal political candidates, but "that legislation has been circumvented by the 'education' approach and other devices, and Congress

and the courts, in effect, have looked the other way. The only remedy, it appears, is new legislation."

Goldwater also renewed demands for enactment of state right-to-work laws and elimination of "the power of unions to enforce industrywide bargaining."

RESOLUTIONS

The convention delegates May 4 voted on a series of policy statements, many of which remained largely unchanged from previous years. The Chamber officially reaffirmed its support of a liberal national policy on trade and reciprocal tariff cuts, overriding the demands of some members for greater protection from foreign competition. The protectionists did succeed in adding language calling for "adequate safeguards" for threatened domestic industries. These safeguards, the policy statement said, should include an escape clause permitting prompt withdrawal of U.S. tariff concessions if they proved "seriously injurious to domestic producers."

In determining whether imports were injurious, the statement continued, the Government should judge "in the light of the national interest."

The Chamber officially deleted from its foreign trade policy statement a long-standing section opposing a "continuous large export surplus."

In other action, the delegates voted to:

- Support President Eisenhower's demand for a balanced budget and reduction of the \$290-billion public debt.
- Oppose proposals for federal aid to chronically depressed areas. (Weekly Report p. 784)
- Call for removal of tax and regulatory provisions which, the Chamber said, impeded the business investment needed to provide a million more jobs each year.
- Oppose the efforts of "easy money" advocates in Congress to force on the Federal Reserve Board more liberal credit policies.
- Support the President's stand on federal aid to education.

PUBLIC POWER ASSN.

Upwards of 650 officials of local publicly owned electric utilities throughout the U.S. and Puerto Rico participated in the 17th annual convention of the American Public Power Assn. in Washington May 3-5.

APPA president Paul J. Raver, superintendent of Seattle, Wash., City Light Co., opened the convention with the report that 2,000 local public power systems in 48 states and Puerto Rico were serving approximately 23 million people. Adding the 16 million persons being served by rural electric cooperatives, he said, brought to almost 40 million the total number of persons getting electric service from consumer-owned utilities.

Raver said power was a public business, "regardless of all the high powered propaganda of the Madison Avenue boys." He said the privately owned power companies had tried through advertisements to convince the public that utilities should be treated as part of the free enterprise system, like local merchants and small businessmen. The APPA president contended, however, that the power business was a natural monopoly which rendered an essential service. The consumer could not shop around for the best and cheapest source of electricity, he said; "he must have our service to live and he must pay our price regardless of whether the ownership is public or private."

Raver said the APPA was doing a "superb job" of keeping basic public power interests before Congressional committees.

In 1958, Raver said, local public power systems reported to the Federal Power Commission that sales to residential customers averaged \$1.62 per kilowatt-hour while private power companies charged residential customers an average price of \$2.66 per KWH. The average residential customer of public power systems used 4,627 kilowatt-hours during 1958, Raver said, while customers of private companies used 3,101 kilowatt-hours.

The APPA president said local public power systems in 1958 invested an estimated \$5.3 billion in electric utility plants. At the rate of growth of the past 10 years, Raver said, local systems would have a total plant investment of about \$40 billion by 1970 -- 7.5 times the 1958 level.

Following Raver, Maurine B. Neuberger, widow of the late Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore. 1955-60) and a candidate for her late husband's Senate seat, said it was "ironic" that the Eisenhower Administration was "inhospitable to the whole idea of federal multi-purpose river projects -- even against cleansing pollution from our streams -- at the same moment when the Soviets are turning to great rivers for strength."

She said the Administration's former policy of "no new starts" on power projects, "coupled with a budget which starved housing construction, national forests and harbor improvements," had badly damaged Oregon and the Pacific Northwest.

Defending the Administration's record on power before the APPA May 4 was Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior. He said the U.S. had moved "from a period of electricity shortage to one of plenty" in less than 10 years. The principal reason for the increase in available power, Seaton said, was the Administration's creation of a favorable climate for water resource development by public, private and federal agencies. The choice between consumer-owned and private utilities in any particular area, he said, was "a decision for the people affected to determine."

Rep. Byron L. Johnson (D Colo.) told the APPA officials: "Electric utility service has to take second place to credit card drinking bouts in seeking capital in the present money market."

The Administration's policy of controlling credit by interest rates alone -- forsaking such controls as higher down payments, shorter amortization periods and collateral requirements -- made capital available to the highest bidder, regardless of the purpose for which the money was spent, Johnson said.

High interest rates should be of grave concern to electric utilities, he said, because of the slow rate of return on utility investments. Johnson said it took an average of 5.33 years for a publicly owned utility to recover each dollar of investment. He urged the APPA to "fight to restore sound policies in the money market."

"Low-cost electricity is the prime source of power on which our economy rests. As you are able to hold down interest rates, you are able to hold down the cost of electric service," Johnson said.

In a May 5 speech to the public power officials, Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said federal, state, municipal and cooperative electric systems must plan for construction of about 40 million kilowatts of new generating capacity in the next 10 years. The capacity was needed, he said, if the country was to maintain approximately the same proportion of the total production of electricity by public and cooperative agencies that prevailed at the end of the 1950s.

TEXTS OF U.S. STATEMENTS ON U-2 PLANE DOWNED IN RUSSIA

Following are the texts of three statements on the shooting down of a U.S. plane over Russia, issued May 5 by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, May 7 by the Department of State with President Eisenhower's clearance, and May 9 by Secretary of State Christian A. Herter:

NASA, MAY 5

One of NASA's U-2 research airplanes, in use since 1956 in a continuing program to study gust-meteorological conditions found at high altitude, has been missing since 9 o'clock Sunday morning (local time), when its pilot reported he was having oxygen difficulties over the Lake Van, Turkey, area.

The airplane had taken off from Incirli (Incirlik) Air Base, Turkey. The flight plan called for the first check point to be at 37 degrees 25 minutes north, 41 degrees 23 minutes east, and for a left turn to be made to the Lake Van beacon; thence to the Trabzon beacon, thence to Antalya and return to Adana. The flight scheduled was estimated at 3 hours, 45 minutes, for a total of 1,400 nautical miles. Takeoff was at 8 a.m. local time.

(The above-given times are the equivalent of 3 a.m., Sunday, and 2 a.m., Eastern daylight time.)

About one hour after takeoff, the pilot reported difficulties with his oxygen equipment. Using emergency radio frequency, he reported he was heading for the Lake Van beacon to get his bearings, and that he would return to Adana.

As indicated above, his flight plan called for him to make a left turn at the Lake Van beacon. His last report indicated he was attempting to receive that beacon. It is believed he probably was on a northeasterly course, but there was no further word.

An aerial search was begun soon after receipt of the last communication. The Lake Van area is mountainous and very rugged. No evidence has been sighted of the aircraft having crashed.

If the pilot continued to suffer lack of oxygen, the path of the airplane from the last reported position would be impossible to determine. If the airplane was on automatic pilot, it is likely it would have continued along its northeasterly course.

The pilot, as are all pilots used on NASA's program of upper-atmosphere research with the U-2 airplane, is a civilian employed by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., builders of the airplane.

When the research program was begun in 1956 by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (predecessor to NASA), the federal agency did not have a sufficient number of pilots to operate the program, and so a contract was made with Lockheed to provide the pilots.

Overseas logistic support for NASA's continuing use of the U-2 is provided by Air Weather Service units of the United States Air Force.

NASA has procured a total of 10 U-2 airplanes. The airplane was originally built as a private venture by Lockheed to serve as a "flying test bed". It is powered by a single Pratt & Whitney J-57 turbojet engine, and can maintain flight for as long as four hours at altitudes of up to 55,000 feet.

Since inception of the research program in 1956, the U-2, flying weather laboratories have operated from bases in California, New York, Alaska, England, Germany, Turkey, Pakistan, Japan, Okinawa, and the Philippines.

The U-2 airplanes are presently being used in California (Edwards A.F.B., one), Japan (Atsugi, three) and Turkey (Adana, four).

The instrumentation carried by the U-2 permits obtaining more precise information about clear-air turbulence, convective clouds, wind shear, the jet stream and such widespread weather patterns as typhoons. The airplane also has been used by NASA to obtain information about cosmic rays, and the concentration of certain elements in the atmosphere, including ozone and water vapor.

Instrumentation carried includes: angular velocity recorder, to measure the airplane's rate of pitch; modified V.G.H. recorder, to measure and record head-on gust components in flight; flight recorder model BB, continuous recorder of indicated airspeed, pressure altitude and normal acceleration; airspeed and altitude transducer to measure pressure altitude and indicated airspeed; temperature and humidity measuring set AN/AMQ 7, to measure indicated free air temperature and indicated relative humidity; and vortex thermometer system, to measure true free-air temperature within one-half degree centigrade at high speeds.

STATE DEPARTMENT, MAY 7

The Department has received the text of Mr. Khrushchev's further remarks about the unarmed plane which is reported to have been shot down in the Soviet Union.

As previously announced, it was known that a U-2 plane was missing. As a result of the inquiry ordered by the President it has been established that insofar as the authorities in Washington are concerned there was no authorization for such flight as described by Mr. Khrushchev.

Nevertheless it appears that in endeavoring to obtain information now concealed behind the iron curtain a flight over Soviet territory was probably undertaken by an unarmed civilian U-2 plane.

It is certainly no secret that, given the state of the world today, intelligence collection activities are practiced by all countries, and postwar history certainly reveals that the Soviet Union has not been lagging behind in this field. The necessity for such activities as measures for legitimate national defense is enhanced by the excessive secrecy practiced by the Soviet Union in contrast to the free world.

One of the things creating tension in the world today is apprehension over surprise attack with weapons of mass destruction.

To reduce mutual suspicion and to give a measure of protection against surprise attack the United States in 1955 offered its "open skies" proposal -- a proposal which was rejected out of hand by the Soviet Union.

It is in relation to the danger of surprise attack that planes of the type of unarmed civilian U-2 aircraft have made flights along the frontiers of the free world for the past four years.

HERTER, MAY 9

On May 7 the Department of State spokesman made a statement with respect to the alleged shooting down of an unarmed American civilian aircraft of the U-2 type over the Soviet Union. The following supplements and clarifies this statement as respects the position of the United States Government.

Ever since Marshal Stalin shifted the policy of the Soviet Union from wartime cooperation to postwar conflict in 1946, and particularly since the Berlin blockade, the forceful takeover of Czechoslovakia and the Communist aggressions in Korea and Vietnam, the world has lived in a state of apprehension with respect to Soviet intentions.

The Soviet leaders have almost complete access to the open societies of the free world and supplement this with vast espionage networks. However, they keep their own society tightly closed and rigorously controlled. With the development of modern weapons carrying tremendously destructive nuclear warheads, the threat of surprise attack and aggression presents a constant danger. This menace is enhanced by the threats of mass destruction frequently voiced by the Soviet leadership.

For many years the United States in company with its allies has sought to lessen or even to eliminate this threat from the life of man so that he can go about his peaceful business without fear. Many proposals to this end have been put up to the Soviet Union.

The President's "open skies" proposal of 1955 was followed in 1957 by the offer of an exchange of ground observers between

agreed military installations in the United States, the U.S.S.R. and other nations that might wish to participate. For several years we have been seeking the mutual abolition of the restrictions on travel imposed by the Soviet Union and those which the United States felt obliged to institute on a reciprocal basis. More recently, at the Geneva disarmament conference, the United States has proposed far-reaching new measures of controlled disarmament.

It is possible that the Soviet leaders have a different version and that, however unjustified, they fear attack from the West, but this is hard to reconcile with their continual rejection of our repeated proposals for effective measures against surprise attack and for effective inspection of disarmament measures.

I will say frankly that it is unacceptable that the Soviet political system should be given an opportunity to make secret preparations to face the free world with the choice of abject surrender or nuclear destruction.

The Government of the United States would be derelict to its responsibility not only to the American people but to free peoples everywhere if it did not, in the absence of Soviet cooperation, take such measures as are possible unilaterally to lessen and to overcome this danger of surprise attack. In fact, the United States has and does not shirk this responsibility.

In accordance with the National Security Act of 1947, the President has put into effect since the beginning of his Administration directives to gather by every possible means the information required to protect the United States and the free world against surprise attack and to enable them to make effective preparations for their defense.

Under these directives programs have been developed and put into operation which have included extensive aerial surveillance by unarmed civilian aircraft, normally of a peripheral character but on occasion by penetration. Specific missions of these unarmed civilian aircraft have not been subject to Presidential authorization.

The fact that such surveillance was taking place has apparently not been a secret to the Soviet leadership, and the question indeed arises as to why at this particular juncture they should seek to exploit the present incident as a propaganda battle in the cold war.

This Government had sincerely hoped and continues to hope that in the coming meeting of the heads of government in Paris Chairman Khrushchev would be prepared to cooperate in agreeing to effective measures which would remove this fear of sudden mass destruction from the minds of people everywhere.

Far from being damaging to the forthcoming meeting in Paris, this incident should serve to underline the importance to the world of an earnest attempt there to achieve agreed and effective safeguard against surprise attack and aggression.

At my request and with the authority of the President, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Honorable Allen W. Dulles, is today briefing members of the Congress fully along the foregoing lines.

CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

Following is the complete text of a May 6 statement by President Eisenhower in signing the civil rights bill (HR 8601) in law (PL 86-449). (See supplement to May 6 Weekly Report, "Civil Rights Legislation".)

I have today signed into law the Civil Rights Act of 1960. It is only the second civil rights measure to pass the Congress in 85 years. As was the case with the Act of 1957, recommendations of this Administration underlie the features of the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

The new Act is concerned with a range of civil rights problems. One title makes it a crime to obstruct rights or duties under federal court orders by force or threat of force. That provision will be an important deterrent to such obstruction which interferes with the execution of federal court orders, including those involving school desegregation. Provision is also made to assure free public education to all children of armed forces personnel in the United States where local public school facilities are unavailable. By authorizing the FBI to investigate certain bombings or attempted bombings of schools, churches and other structures, the Act will deter such heinous acts of lawlessness.

The new Act also deals significantly with that key constitutional right of every American, the right to vote without discrimination on account of race or color. One provision, which

requires the retention of voting records, will be of invaluable aid in the successful enforcement of existing voting rights statutes. Another provision authorizes the use by federal courts of voting referees. It holds great promise of making the 15th Amendment of the Constitution fully meaningful.

While I regret that Congress saw fit to eliminate two of my recommendations, I believe the Act is an historic step forward in the field of civil rights. With continuing help from all responsible persons, the new law will play an important role in the days ahead in attaining our goal of equality under law in all areas of our country for all Americans.

NUCLEAR TESTING

Following is the complete text of a May 7 statement by President Eisenhower announcing resumption of certain underground nuclear tests:

The President today announced approval of a major expansion of the present research and development directed toward an improved capability to detect and identify underground nuclear explosions. The present United States program has evolved from the recommendations set forth by the Panel on Seismic Improvement ("Berkner Panel"). For fiscal year 1960, it has been funded for approximately \$10 million. During fiscal year, 1961, it is anticipated that the funds required will be about \$66 million for all aspects of the seismic research and development program.

Known as Project VELA, the program calls for increased basic research in seismology; procurement of instruments for a worldwide seismic research program; development of improved seismic instruments; construction and operation of prototype seismic detection stations; and an experimental program of underground detonations encompassing both high explosive and where necessary nuclear explosions. The planned program provides for investigation of all aspects of improvement that are considered to be feasible.

Such nuclear explosions as are essential to a full understanding of both the capabilities of the presently proposed detection system and the potential for improvements in this system would be carried out under fully contained conditions and would produce no radioactive fallout. In order to develop sufficient reliable data from the program, it is anticipated that it will be necessary to conduct a series of explosions of various sizes, in differing types of geological formations.

Recently, the Soviet negotiators at Geneva concurred with the proposal that underground nuclear explosions should be conducted to improve the capability of the proposed control network to detect and identify underground explosions.

They have also indicated a willingness to discuss research and development in the seismic detection area with the United States and the United Kingdom. Agreement has been reached to convene a group of U.S.S.R., U.K. and U.S. scientists in Geneva on May 11 to exchange information on the seismic research activities of the three nations as a basis for future determination of the areas in which coordinated or joint research would be most fruitful.

Government agencies including the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Interior, as well as universities, and private organizations, will participate in carrying out the United States program of research and development related to the detection and identification of nuclear detonations.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

May 3 -- Statement commemorating the Japanese Centennial.

May 3 -- Remarks during the observance of Project MAN (Modern Army Needs) at Fort Benning, Ga.

May 4 -- Statement on the signing of the "Food for Peace" agreement with India providing U.S. wheat and rice to India in return for Indian currency.

May 4 -- Announcement of a "Food for Peace" agreement with India, involving \$1,276,000,000 in sales of rice and wheat to India -- \$965 million for wheat, \$116 million for rice, \$195 million transportation costs.

May 4 -- Announcement that the President had directed the Budget Bureau to propose legislation authorizing construction of a

sewage system for Dulles International Airport and adjacent communities in Maryland and Virginia; also that a temporary plan would prevent the sewage from entering the Potomac River.

May 6 -- Proclamation of the week of May 15, 1960 as World Trade Week.

May 6 -- Remarks at the opening of the 1960 AFL-CIO Union Industries show, Washington.

May 6 -- Exchange of letters between the President and Queen Juliana of the Netherlands on the 15th anniversary of the liberation of The Netherlands.

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S MAY 11 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's May 11 press conference, the 84th of his second term, held two weeks after the 83rd. (Weekly Report p. 735)

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Please sit down.

U-2 INCIDENT

I have made some notes from which I want to talk to you about this U-2 incident. A full statement about this matter has been made by the State Department and there have been several statesmenlike remarks by leaders of both parties. For my part, I supplement what the Secretary of State has had to say with the following four main points. After that I shall have nothing further to say -- for the simple reason I can think of nothing to add that might be useful at this time.

The first point is this: The need for intelligence-gathering activities.

No one wants another Pearl Harbor. This means that we must have knowledge of military forces and preparations around the world, especially those capable of massive surprise attacks. Secrecy in the Soviet Union makes this essential. In most of the world no large-scale attack could be prepared in secret but in the Soviet Union there is a fetish of secrecy and concealment. This is a major cause of international tension and uneasiness today. Our deterrent must never be placed in jeopardy. The safety of the whole free world demands this.

As the Secretary of State pointed out in his recent statement, ever since the beginning of my Administration I have issued directives to gather, in every feasible way, the information required to protect the United States and the free world against surprise attack and to enable them to make effective preparations for defense.

My second point: The nature of intelligence-gathering activities.

These have a special and secret character. They are, so to speak, "below the surface" activities. They are secret because they must circumvent measures designed by other countries to protect secrecy of military preparations. They are divorced from the regular visible agencies of government which stay clear of operational involvement in specific detailed activities.

These elements operate under broad directives to seek and gather intelligence short of the use of force -- with operations supervised by responsible officials within this area of secret activities. We do not use our Army, Navy or Air Force for this purpose, first to avoid any possibility of the use of force in connection with these activities, and second, because our military forces, for obvious reasons, cannot be given latitude under broad directives but must be kept under strict control in every detail.

These activities have their own rules and methods of concealment which seek to mislead and obscure -- just as in the Soviet allegations there are many discrepancies. For example, there is some reason to believe that the plane in question was not shot down at high altitude. The normal agencies of our government are unaware of these specific activities or of the special efforts to conceal them.

Third point: How should we view all of this activity?

It is a distasteful but vital necessity. We prefer and work for a different kind of world -- and a different way of obtaining the information essential to confidence and effective deterrents. Open societies, in the day of present weapons, are the only answer.

This was the reason for my "open skies" proposal in 1955, which I was ready instantly to put into effect -- to permit aerial observation over the United States and the Soviet Union which

May 6 -- Proclamation requesting the observance of Mother's Day on May 8.

May 7 -- Announcement of a forthcoming U.S. visit Sept. 27-29 by Japan's Crown Prince and Princess.

May 9 -- Announcement of a forthcoming one-day visit to the U.S. June 3 by Canadian Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker.

May 9 -- Letter to Korean ex-President Syngman Rhee on Rhee's announced retirement, paying tribute to Rhee's career and saying his decision to retire was an "example of wisdom as well as selfless service".

would assure that no surprise attack was being prepared against anyone. I shall bring up the "open skies" proposal again at Paris -- since it is a means of ending concealment and suspicion.

My final point is that we must not be distracted from the real issues of the day by what is an incident or a symptom of the world situation today. This incident has been given great propaganda exploitation. The emphasis given to a flight of an unarmed non-military plane can only reflect a fetish of secrecy. The real issues are the ones we will be working on at the summit -- disarmament, search for solutions affecting Germany and Berlin, and the whole range of East-West relations, including the reduction of secrecy and suspicion.

Frankly, I am hopeful that we may make progress on these great issues. This is what we mean when we speak of "working for peace."

And as I remind you, I will have nothing further to say about this matter.

NIXON AT SUMMIT

Q. ROBERT J. DONOVAN, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, since our last visit, or conference, Prime Minister Khrushchev has made some pretty vigorous statements about your plans for bringing Mr. Nixon to the summit in case you had to come home. Does his comment in anyway change your intention?

THE PRESIDENT: No, indeed. And, I should clarify something, there seems to be some misunderstanding; because a friend from Congress, a friend indeed of the other party, told me the other day that he had never heard of the latter part of my press conference on this point where I said that if my -- if my absence from the conference had to be more than two or three days, I would be right back there, and I believe I remarked, although I am not sure, that the jet plane made this kind of a trip possible.

Now, as far as Mr. Khrushchev's statement, this, I can just say this: He has never asked me my opinion of some of his people. (Laughter.)

SATELLITE PROGRESS

Q. CHARLES H. MOHR, Time Magazine: Mr. President, in case, Mr. President, that the Soviet Union should reject your proposal for surprise attack conference, or openskies arrangements, do you think that the development of satellites like Samos and Midas will possibly in the next few years erase our worries on the score of surveillance and also are you doing anything now to speed up those scientific projects?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I know of nothing -- now, I keep in touch with my Scientific Advisory Committee and operators, and I know of nothing we could do to speed these up. They are research items and as such no one can predict exactly what would be their degree of efficiency. So I couldn't make a real prediction of what is going -- how useful they are going to be.

Q. MOHR: Sir, do you think that their development will ease our worries on the question of secrecy?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I say, I just can't predict what the final results will be. Now, we do know this, right now. I believe, it's either Tiros that is sending back constantly pictures on the cloud cover all around the earth, and that is admittedly a rather rough example of what might be done in photography. But that is being done constantly, and I don't know how many thousands of photographs have been taken, and they send them back on command.

TRIP TO RUSSIA

Q. LAURENCE H. BURD, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, last week you used the word "if" in connection with your trip to Russia. Have you changed any plans about that, or think you might?

THE PRESIDENT: No, not at all. I have no idea, but you can never tell from one day to the other what is happening in this world, it seems, so I just said -- "if" -- and I put it in the positive sense, I think. I expect to go; put it that way. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.") No, right behind you -- no -- Mr. Belair.

HOUSING BILL

Q. FELIX BELAIR, New York Times: I know, Mr. President, you don't ordinarily tip your hand on disposition of pending legislation before you, but since the legislative leaders more than a week ago said you were very much opposed to the emergency housing bill, may I ask if you had any change of view about it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, what it says right now, I don't know, but I have said this: I am very definitely opposed of taking another billion dollars of federal money and making use of it, making it available for direct loans when we don't need it. And I think it's a very bad way to stimulate housing. As a matter of fact, while I think there has been some little slow-up in the housing field, there is indication it's coming up back to the level of 1.2 (million), something of that kind. I see no reason for constantly getting excited about this one. By the way, I've got another paper. (Laughter.)

Q. A VOICE: How many more?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, this is something that is good news in this whole economic field, and that is what you are talking about.

Q. BELAIR: Yes, sir.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

THE PRESIDENT: I understand the employment rose 1.9 million between mid-March and mid-April, and has reached a total of 66.2 million. This is the biggest April increase by far in the postwar period. There was also a sharp drop in the number of unemployed persons, a decline of more than one-half million.

It has been reported by the Commerce Department that retail sales in April were more than 3 percent above March, and 5 percent above last April.

Finally, figures from the Department of Commerce today show that in the first quarter of this year, gross national product reached 500.2 billion. This means that, in effect, the United States is producing goods and services at a rate of a half-trillion dollars for the first time in our history.

The achievement of these high levels of employment and production, at the same time that prices have been reasonably stable, the consumer price index has varied only one-quarter of one percent in the last six months, is proof of the great strength of our free enterprise system and its promise for the future. And if we continue to act responsibly, I think it will keep going.

SUMMIT OUTLOOK

Q. EDWARD T. FOLLARD, Washington Post: Mr. President, do you think the outlook for the summit conference has changed, or has been changed in the last week or so?

THE PRESIDENT: Not decisively at all, no.

KOREAN TREATY

Q. MRS. MAY CRAIG, Press Herald: Mr. President, when you came into office you obtained a truce in Korea. Do you think a treaty now, an effort to get a treaty now would be useful, and will you discuss that with Mr. Rhee and the acting officials of Korea when you visit there?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mrs. Craig, I have no reason to believe that it would now be easy to achieve a treaty. Now, as far as my trip to Korea is concerned, it is to be an official one, and assuming the permission of the people now in charge of Korea, and a proper opportunity, I should be glad to see Mr. Rhee who, as I have told you people, I have admired and respected over the years.

TRUMAN ARTICLE

Q. ANDREW F. TULLY, JR., Scripps-Howard: Sir, I know this borders on your rule not to discuss personalities, but Mr. Truman has written an article in a magazine in which he says certain things about you, and I wonder if you would like to speak out in your own behalf for the record.

THE PRESIDENT: I just haven't time.

WEAPON PRODUCTION

Q. SARAH MCLENDON, El Paso Times: Mr. President, sir, now that you have been to Fort Benning and you have seen the wonderful display of modern Army weapons, I wonder if you don't realize that we need a stepping up of production of some of these weapons. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'd say this: Of course, your question implies that you know very much more about the military than I do, and it's probably true. (Laughter.)

But I do just say this: I do just as good with what common sense the Good Lord gave me and my own judgment and experience allows me to do.

NEWSPAPER READING

Q. PAT MUNROE, Chicago's American: Mr. President, when an unfriendly cartoon or column appears in the press, that is unfriendly to you, we often hear people say, "I'll bet they won't let the President see that one." Now, what are your regular habits, sir, for keeping up with what we are saying about you? (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know whether you can call it a habit, for the simple reason that it takes a lot of time if I was going to keep track of what all you people say. I take the, what I call the important sections of the Sunday papers that review world events, go over the things, and those are the things I study carefully. The kind of things that you talk of, cartoons and unfriendly quips, I just can't be bothered.

1948 INAUGURATION

Q. RUTH S. MONTGOMERY, Hearst Headline Service: Mr. President, to go back a minute, I am very puzzled about this statement by your predecessor. As I recall, you not only participated in the inaugural parade, but you also attended the inaugural ball that night, did you not, in '48?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think I went to the ball. I had an invitation from Mr. Royall, then Secretary of the Army, and he was very anxious and he said the Administration approved of his request that I, as a five-star general, ride with him because I believe the Secretary of the Navy was going to have, oh, Admiral Nimitz or somebody, and he felt that he had to have one of these five-star generals which I still was then. So, I went along. Now, I think I went right back to Columbia that day.

Q. MONTGOMERY: I attended a party where you were that evening at George Allen's, and you and Mrs. Eisenhower went in and changed into evening attire and left for the ball.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, then, your memory is better than mine. (Laughter.) Can I just admit, say one thing: I have never advanced the theory that my memory is perfect, like a good many others.

RUSSIAN SPYING

Q. MERRIMAN SMITH, United Press International: Mr. President, quite aside from your comment about the U-2 plane episode, sir, I wonder if you could give us your reaction to a rather denunciatory speech made this morning, right ahead of the summit meeting, by the Russian Foreign Minister. Mr. Gromyko attributes to this country deeds and efforts which he said amount to dangerous ways of balancing on the brink of war. He says that the United States has deliberately engaged in provocative acts in conjunction with some of our allies.

Now, with statements like this, do you still maintain a hopeful attitude toward the summit?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'd say yes. I have some hope, because these things have been said for many years, ever since World War II, and there is no real change in this matter.

Now, if we -- I wonder how many of you people have read the full text of the Abel trial, the record of the trial of Mr. Abel. Well, I think he was sentenced to 30 years. Now, this business of saying that you are doing things that are provocative, why, they had better look at their own record. And I'll tell you this: The United States and none of its allies that I know of has engaged in nothing that would be considered honestly as provocative. We are looking to our own security and our defense and we have no idea of promoting any kind of conflict of war. This is just, it's absolutely ridiculous and they know it is.

SOVIET FLIGHTS

Q. HENRY N. TAYLOR, Scripps-Howard: Mr. President, sir, would it be trespassing on your request about the U-2 to ask if you could tell us something about any possible Soviet reconnaissance flights over the western part of the world, and our response to them, if any?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I could just say this: As far as I know, there has never been any over the United States.

QUEMOY AND MATSU

Q. HOLMES ALEXANDER, McNaught Syndicate: Mr. President, sir, this is a question about Quemoy and Matsu; and two of the Democratic candidates have said that if elected they would try to get rid of that responsibility. I know you don't deal in personalities, but I wonder if you could tell us as a military man to what extent these islands help us control the air and sea over the Formosa Strait.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I am not talking personalities because I don't know who said this, but I will say this: If you go back to the Formosa doctrine, you will find that the responsibility is placed upon the President to determine whether, in the event of any attack upon Quemoy and Matsu, whether this is in fact a preliminary to or part of an attack against the Pescadores and Taiwan. If that is true, then he must participate because then it will be the defense of Formosa, one of our allies.

Now, as to the actual value of Matsu and Quemoy, of course we must remember how much this seems to mean to the morale of all the Chinese forces on Formosa. From their viewpoint, any desertion of those islands means a complete surrender, abject surrender. So, it is a factor that anyone who is going to have to make possible decisions in the future has to take into consideration when he talks about the abandonment of these sets of islands. And frankly, no President of the United States can do it by himself. Now, he can withhold support to Taiwan, but are you going to destroy Taiwan? So, none of these problems is ever a simple, black and white thing. You have got a very great number of conflicting considerations and they take study and heart-searching, and you hope and pray that you are right most of the time.

UNDERGROUND TESTING

Q. CHALMERS M. ROBERTS, Washington Post: Mr. President, last week, sir, you announced that the U.S. would resume underground nuclear testing for purposes of protecting the detection and control system. There seems, however, to be some dispute as to whether this would be joint or coordinated, that is, this testing in conjunction with the Soviet Union. Could you tell us what the argument there is, and what your own view is?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'll tell you, Mr. Roberts, having heard of this, somewhat of this misunderstanding, I had a discussion with Dr. Kistiakowsky only this morning. These things are not nuclear weapons testing, they are, for one simple and as a matter of fact in many cases I don't think we are involved in any nuclear explosions except under the coordinated directions of a body made up of the U.K., U.S.S.R., and ourselves. That's the way I understood the agreement, and I believe that you will find that they are not expected to have anything to do either with weapons development or the Plowshare Project, anything else except just the finding out how good this testing of the weapons below 4.75 are.

Q. ROBERTS: Well, sir, is it your understanding that we would show everything involved, mechanism and so on, to the Soviets under this program?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, now, Mr. Roberts, there are some details I just can't get down to. You know that. But, I would suspect or I would think that everything that they found it necessary to see in order to determine whether this kind, this thing is effective, they would see and should see. Now, I think that to go -- to get a little further on the thing you might go and get that statement of Dr. Kistiakowsky's and show it to him -- (Conferring with Mr. Hagerty.)

Well, Mr. Hagerty just reminds me of what Dr. Kistiakowsky told me, another point. Our people are leaving tomorrow, they will meet together with the U.S.S.R. and the U.K. and the U.S. in determining exactly how we will do this.

POWERS TRIAL

Q. CHARLES W. ROBERTS, Newsweek: Sir, in connection with the Abel trial which you mentioned --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. ROBERTS: -- the Soviet Government in that case made no effort to defend Colonel Abel. I wonder if an American citizen were arrested by a foreign government and brought to trial as a spy, what the policy of this Government would be so far as his defense was concerned.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we would certainly offer the good offices of our embassy, and see whether there was anything we could do. Of course, we would have to do it, it would be an internal matter there and we would have to do it with the permission of the other country. So far as I -- I think that if there is anything wrong diplomatically with my answer, you had better ask the State Department, but I think that would be the result. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

WEST VIRGINIA PRIMARY

Q. ROBERT C. PIERPOINT, CBS News: Mr. President, many people seem to feel that the result of yesterday's elections in West Virginia once and for all buries the religious issue in politics in America. Do you agree with that premise, sir, and how do you feel about it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know whether I agree completely with the conclusion or not. Certainly I have made as strong a statement as I can, deploring the insertion of the religious issue in elections. As a matter of fact, I think it is very, very bad for this country. But as to what this election means, the only thing it means to me is that, as a response to one question, I said that I normally read only the Sunday papers, but I have read what the newspapers said were going to happen. Now, this morning, I am a bit astonished. (Laughter.)

SOVIET THREATS

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Mr. President, you have said many times that you wouldn't go to the summit under any threats or ultimatums.

Yesterday, as you know, the Soviets in their note threatened retaliation against us if we continued to fly these planes over their territory. Do you regard that kind of threat as within the category you were speaking of?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I think that you have to set that aside in a special category. I don't believe it's the kind of thing that you call an ultimatum at all.

U-2 STATEMENT

Q. EDWARD P. MORGAN, ABC: Mr. President, a point of clarification, Mr. President: Do we infer correctly that your prepared statement this morning is the final, complete and ultimate answer to your critics, friendly and hostile, on the subject?

THE PRESIDENT: I said that at this time I could see nothing useful more that I could say, so that's where I stand at this moment.

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

Q. THOMAS N. SCHROTH, Congressional Quarterly: Mr. President, you said last summer, sir, that you planned to put before Congress at its final session a plan to reorganize the highest echelons of Government --

THE PRESIDENT: That's right.

Q. SCHROTH: -- of Government in order to relieve the burdens on some of the high officials. Can you give us any of the details of your plans and whether you expect to send them to Congress?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I've had to change my plan a little bit because I became convinced that anything you did this year of extraordinary nature would probably be made political in some form or another. So I decided that regardless of who was elected to my present office, when I go up in January, as I must go under the Constitution, I must go make a statement, and I'm going to put in then the plans that I have adverted to in these conferences before.

In general, it is to get closer, tighter day-by-day coordination in everything that touches upon the foreign field through one proper part of the plan, and the other, get all our business affairs, our types of procurement and making of contracts and all that, to get that more tightly coordinated day in and day out.

The first one, I think, is tremendously important, because almost every department now has a really heavy responsibility in the foreign field, and I think more and more we have to have, not merely day-by-day meetings with the department heads concerned; they have to be, at best, closer, more tightly done than that.

U-2 DISCREPANCIES

Q. JOHN SCALI, Associated Press: Mr. President, you said in your initial statement that the Soviet account of the downing of this plane contained many discrepancies, and that there was reason to doubt that the plane was downed at a high altitude, as Mr. Khrushchev claims. Can you tell us, sir whether the Administration at some future time intends to expose these discrepancies, and can you at this time without violating what you have said, give us any more details about how we believe this plane actually came down in the Soviet Union?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't think I am -- you raise a question that is really an auxiliary to the main issue, and so I don't mind saying this: That, take the pictures themselves, we know that they were not, or we believe we know that they are not pictures of the plane that was downed, and there are other things in their statements. Now, I don't know what's going to happen in the future, but these things you can be sure will be carefully looked into. And, as again I say, I do not foreclose any kind of statement that in the future may be necessary, I am saying that now I can see nothing more useful to say.

DEPRESSED AREAS BILL

Q. JOHN HERLING, National Newspaper Syndicate: Mr. President, in reference to the drop in unemployment to which you referred --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. HERLING: -- the hard core unemployment continues in many depressed areas, including West Virginia. Now, in view of that, sir, is Senator Dirksen correct in predicting that you plan to veto the depressed areas bill?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, if I don't approve of the particular depressed area bill, what do you expect for me to do? As a matter of fact, as I have so far been reading this bill, the amounts there to be put under this greatly inflated bill of \$251 million, or something like that, the amounts that are going into the areas like West Virginia, southern Illinois, Pennsylvania and eastern Kentucky are less than they would be under ours. It's a shotgun, it's getting to be a pork barrel bill, as I see it, so I say I am not predicting anything; I am just saying this, I'll do what my judgment tells me to.

SIT-INS

Q. FRANK VAN DER LINDEN, Nashville Banner: Sir, recently you proposed that the several Southern cities having the problems of sit-in demonstrations should have biracial committees to meet and try to solve them.

Yesterday six of the stores in downtown Nashville have admitted Negroes to the lunch counters. I wondered, sir, if you felt that was a solution to the problem, do you think that would be a pattern for the other cities to follow?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let me say this: Let us assume that I had the wisdom of a Solomon. I am still a good many hundred miles away from any of these cities, and these problems have got to take into account, I mean any solutions to these problems must take into account local considerations and feelings and beliefs. Now, we here can talk and believe in the ideals that have been set up for us by the Constitution, and certainly we have a responsibility in helping to enforce or seeing that the constitutional rights guaranteed are not violated.

Now, when it comes to sit-ins, I am just not enough of a lawyer to say just exactly what they do mean and what they mean in the constitutional or legal terms. We, you and I, can talk about it in social terms and you might say on a moral

standard, but this is something else. But, I would say for that question, you ought to go to the Attorney General. I am just not that much of a lawyer.

SUMMIT LENGTH

Q. RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: In view of your emphasis on the, you might go back to the summit if you had to come back here, have you any idea how long the Paris meeting will go on, how long do you think it will take you to get to some agreement?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know. But I just want to point this out: I hear that some, and I don't know whether this is all of the others or not, but they do not like the simultaneous translations. Now, let us assume you have called an hour's conference, and one of you, for example, wants to make a, let's say, a 10-minute exposition. When you take seriatum translations, here is already a half hour of an hour's conference gone, and you have had only 10 minutes.

Now, these are very slow and laborious things, and consequently the possibility of prophesying how long this thing is going to be is really remote. Now, for my part, I am perfectly ready to work as many hours as an individual human can to get this thing along the line, but I am prepared to go to this thing as long as there is any usefulness whatsoever promised, and even if I am called back, and I know I have one date for one 24 hours, I am still ready and prepared to go back. And that is what I have been trying to insist, that I am not making my own convenience and my own duties here the decisive thing as to how long this conference will last.

GERMAN BOUNDARIES

Q. LILLIAN LEVY, National Jewish Post & Opinion: Mr. President, are any changes in the present borders of West Germany part of the German question to be discussed at the summit? I ask this, sir, because this issue has been raised by a responsible West German leader and member of Adenauer's cabinet who recently suggested that Germans be allowed to return to Sudetenland.

THE PRESIDENT: I didn't get the very first clause of your question.

Q. LEVY: Well, what I asked -- were boundaries going to be part of the German question to be raised?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, at this time we wouldn't raise it. As a matter of fact, they've been living with these boundaries for a long time, and I would see at this moment no possibility of changing them except in methods that would be unacceptable, so, it might be raised by someone but I have no plan to do it.

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

Committee Briefs

EMPLOYMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Chairman Lister Hill (D Ala.) May 6 appointed a new permanent Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower, with Sen. Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) as chairman. Other Senators named to the Subcommittee were: Pat McNamara (D Mich.), Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) and C. Norman Brunsdale (R N.D.). The Senate Special Committee on Unemployment Problems, which filed a final report March 30, 1960, is scheduled to go out of existence June 30. (Weekly Report p. 594)

NOMINATION

President Eisenhower sent the following nomination to the Senate for confirmation:

Robert A. Bicks of New York, a Republican, as an Assistant Attorney General; May 9.

(For Committee Roundup, see p. 852)

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 86-448

S J Res 150 -- Permit Secretary of Interior to continue to deliver water to certain lands in Wyoming. McGEE (D Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 1/18/60 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 24, 1960. Senate passed March 28, 1960. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 20, 1960. House passed April 21, 1960. President signed May 5, 1960.

Public Law 86-449

HR 8601 -- Civil Rights Act of 1960. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/10/59 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 20, 1959. House passed March 24, 1960. Senate Judiciary reported March 29, 1960. Senate passed, amended April 8, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments April 21, 1960. President signed May 6, 1960.

Public Law 86-450

S 1751 (HR 5870) -- Place in trust status certain lands on Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyo. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 4/21/59 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 11, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 19, 1959. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 5870 April 12, 1960.) House passed, amended, April 19, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments April 25, 1960. President signed May 6, 1960.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
 - Education & Housing
 - Health & Welfare
4. FOREIGN POLICY
 - Immigration
 - International Affairs
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
 - Armed Services & Defense
 - Veterans
7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
 - Astronautics & Atomic Energy
 - Commemorative
 - Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights
 - Government Operations
 - Indians, D.C., Territories
 - Judicial Procedures
 - Lands, Public Works, Resources
 - Post Office & Civil Service
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
 - Business & Commerce
 - Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 6, 1959, through May 6, 1960.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,504	12,119
Joint Resolutions	190	701
Concurrent Resolutions	105	688
Simple Resolutions	311	522
TOTAL	4,110	14,030

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 3458 - 3504
HR 11998 - 12117

Resolutions

S J Res 189 - 190
S Con Res 104 - 105
S Res 311
H J Res - none
H Con Res 664 - 688
H Res 515 - 522

1. Agriculture

SENATE

S 3464 -- Provide equitable treatment for partnerships in application of limitations on any farm program. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 5/2/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3465 -- Authorize and direct that national forests be managed under principles of multiple use; produce a sustained yield of products and services. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 5/2/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

HR 12000 -- Authorize a program of balanced agricultural production; assure producers a fair economic return and consumers an adequate supply of commodities at fair prices; conserve soil, water and wildlife resources. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 5/2/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12001 -- Similar to HR 12000. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 5/2/60.

HR 12005 -- Balance domestic supplies of, and domestic demand for, agricultural commodities; prevent loss of soil, farm labor, and farm capital resources, by withdrawing up to 80 million acres from agricultural production. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 5/2/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12006 -- Reduce domestic supplies of agricultural commodities; make land available of educational, rehabilitational, health or recreational purposes by withdrawal or purchase of agricultural land. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 5/2/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12013 -- Terminate programs of price support for agricultural commodities by December 31, 1965. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 5/2/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12030 -- Authorize an appropriation for special milk program for children for fiscal years 1962 and 1963. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 5/3/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12031 -- Similar to HR 12030. MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 5/3/60.

HR 12032 -- Similar to HR 12030. QUITE (R Minn.) -- 5/3/60.

HR 12033 -- Similar to HR 12030. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 5/3/60.

HR 12034 -- Similar to HR 12030. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 5/3/60.

HR 12035 -- Similar to HR 12030. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/60.

HR 12050 -- Provide a temporary emergency farm supply adjustment and income improvement program and temporary economic disaster credit program. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/3/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12066 -- Similar to HR 12030. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 5/4/60.

HR 12067 -- Similar to HR 10572. MITCHELL (D Ga.) 5/4/60.

HR 12082 -- Provide different basis for determining money to be made available to Michigan because of location of national forest lands. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 5/5/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12104 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 5/6/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12105 -- Authorize user charges for certain services performed by the Department of Agriculture. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 5/6/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12115 -- Extend minimum national marketing quota for extra long staple cotton to the 1961 crop. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 5/6/60 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

HR 11998 -- Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. MAHON (D Texas) -- 5/2/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 12117 -- Make appropriations for Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 5/6/60 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION AND HOUSING

SENATE

- S 3458 -- Amend section 112 of Housing Act of 1949. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 5/2/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3481 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 to make student loans under title II available to teachers attending summer sessions. YARBOROUGH (D Texas), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 5/5/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 3498 -- Authorize use of additional funds, to extent specified in appropriation acts, for public facility loans. BENNETT (R Utah), Capehart (R Ind.), Bush (R Conn.), Beall (R Md.) -- 5/5/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3499 -- Authorize use of additional funds, to extent specified in appropriation acts, for purchase of mortgages by Federal National Mortgage Association under its special assistance program. BENNETT (R Utah), Capehart (R Ind.), Bush (R Conn.), Beall (R Md.) -- 5/5/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3500 -- Amend title I of National Housing Act. BENNETT (R Utah), Capehart (R Ind.), Bush (R Conn.), Beall (R Md.) -- 5/5/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3502 -- Extend and amend National Housing Act, as amended, to provide mortgage insurance for individually owned units in a multifamily structure. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 5/6/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3504 -- Amend National Housing Act to remove certain limitations on amount of outstanding mortgage insurance. BUSH (R Conn.), Capehart (R Ind.) (by request) -- 5/6/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

- HR 12009 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 re qualified individuals to serve in foreign countries as employees of the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 5/2/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12068 -- Provide payments to provide improved educational opportunities for children of migrant agricultural employees. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 5/4/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12093 -- Provide financial assistance to states for education by returning a portion of the federal taxes collected therein. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/5/60 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

SENATE

- S 3470 -- Prohibit residence requirements as conditions for eligibility under state plans for aid to blind. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/3/60 -- Finance.
- S 3503 -- Provide payment of hospital and other health services to aged retired individuals; provide for a continuing study of their health needs. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W. Va.), Symington (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Williams (D N.J.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McGee (D Wyo.), Young (D Ohio), Douglas (D Ill.), Gruening (D Alaska), Long (D Hawaii), Murray (D Mont.), Hart (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 5/6/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 12064 -- Provide federal grants and contracts to carry out projects re techniques and practices for prevention, diminution, and control of juvenile delinquency. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 5/4/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12065 -- Similar to HR 12064. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 5/4/60.
- HR 12075 -- Similar to HR 12064. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 5/4/60.
- HR 12077 -- Similar to HR 12064. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/4/60.
- HR 12081 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide minimum benefits under old-age and survivors insurance program for certain individuals at age 72. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 5/5/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12083 -- Similar to HR 12064. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 5/5/60.
- HR 12086 -- Establish a Youth Conservation Corps. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 5/5/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12108 -- Similar to HR 12064. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 5/6/60.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

- HR 12029 -- Admit certain specified refugees. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 12071 -- Similar to HR 12029. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 5/4/60.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HOUSE

- HR 12038 -- Similar to HR 10879. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 5/3/60.

HR 12039 -- Create an International Trade Commission to establish and improve international expositions, trade fairs, and trade marts in the U.S. and world. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 5/3/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12041 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954 to encourage establishment of free democratic governments in nations of central and eastern Europe presently under Soviet domination. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 5/3/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 12076 -- Pay balance of awards for war damage compensation by Philippine War Damage Commission under terms of Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946; authorize appropriation of \$73 million. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 5/4/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 12078 -- Similar to HR 12076. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 5/4/60.

H Res 515 -- Express sense of House of Representatives declaring policy of U.S. re intervention of international communistic movement in Western Hemisphere. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 5/3/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 516 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that the U.S. will not surrender its jurisdiction or control over Canal Zone or Panama Canal. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 5/3/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H Res 517 -- Express sense of House of Representatives re Canal Zone sovereignty. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 5/3/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H Res 519 -- Express sense of House in representations to Canada re curbing importation of obscene or indecent printed material. WALLHAUSER (R N.J.) -- 5/4/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HOUSE

- HR 12040 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to eliminate conflict and duplication between that act and labor standards acts applicable to persons doing business with, or engaged in activities assisted by, the Federal Government. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 5/3/60 -- Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES AND DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 3472 -- Extend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, for an additional 2 years. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 5/3/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3479 -- Pay per diem to certain members of Navy and Marine Corps for temporary duty performed after Jan. 1, 1958. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 5/4/60 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 12052 -- Extend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, for an additional 2 years. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 5/3/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 12069 -- Pay per diem to certain members of Navy and Marine Corps for temporary duty performed after Jan. 1, 1958. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 5/4/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 12089 -- Amend title 10, USC, to bring number of cadets at U.S. Military Academy and Air Force Academy up to full strength. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 5/5/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 12107 -- Convey Fort Amezquita Military Reservation, P.R., to Puerto Rico. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 5/6/60 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

SENATE.

- S 3494 -- Amend section 2108 of Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to prohibit reduction of disability ratings in effect for 10 or more years. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 5/5/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 12072 -- Amend chapter 71, title 38, USC, to permit judicial review of decisions of Board of Veterans' Appeals in compensation and pension claims. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 5/4/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 12085 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide a 1-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 5/5/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS AND ATOMIC ENERGY

SENATE

- S 3460 -- Amend section 143 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to grant access to restricted data to Coast Guard personnel as is granted to certain personnel of agencies of Dept. of Defense. PASTORE (D R.I.), Anderson (D N.M.) (by request) -- 5/2/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

S 3461 -- Amend various sections of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and Euratom Cooperation Act of 1958. PASTORE (D R.I.), Anderson (D N.M.) (by request) -- 5/2/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HOUSE

HR 12049 -- Amend National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. BROOKS (D La.) -- 5/3/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

S J Res 189 -- Designate first full week in May each year "National Employ the Older Worker Week. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 5/2/60 -- Judiciary.

S Con Res 105 -- Recognize Burnside, Ky., as original home and founding place of First American Boy Scout Troop. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 5/5/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 12094 -- Issue a special postage stamp to commemorate 100th anniversary of founding of Vassar College. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 5/5/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

H Res 518 -- Print additional copies of "Let We Forget". MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 5/4/60 -- House Administration.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

S J Res 190 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re making of treaties and executive agreements. ELLENDER (D La.), Long (D La.) -- 5/4/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 12116 -- Provide federal contribution to cost of election campaigns of candidates for federal offices, with effective control and publication of other sources of financing; encourage small individual campaign contributions; reduce importance of large contributions in federal elections; provide federal financial assistance for state voters' and campaign pamphlets. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 5/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 664 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 5/2/60.

H Con Res 666 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 5/2/60.

H Con Res 668 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 5/2/60.

H Con Res 669 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 5/2/60.

H Con Res 672 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 5/2/60.

H Con Res 673 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. VANZANDT (R Pa.) -- 5/2/60.

H Con Res 678 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. FENTON (R Pa.) -- 5/3/60.

H Con Res 679 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 5/3/60.

H Con Res 680 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. SILER (R Ky.) -- 5/3/60.

H Con Res 681 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 5/3/60.

H Con Res 682 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 5/4/60.

H Con Res 684 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 5/5/60.

H Con Res 686 -- Request Congress to extend greetings and felicitations to Bowling Green State University on 50th anniversary of founding. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 5/5/60 -- Judiciary.

H Res 521 -- Consider bill HR 1253. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/4/60 -- Rules.

H Res 522 -- Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct a special investigation and study on employment, utilization, and retention of older workers in civilian service of Federal Government. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 5/5/60 -- Rules.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

S 3471 -- Implement Employment Act of 1946 by providing standby authority to prevent or lessen impact of economic recessions through liberalization and acceleration of certain programs administered by Federal Government. CLARK (D Pa.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Hartke (D Ind.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 5/3/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3485 -- Amend section 7 of Administration Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, to provide payment of travel and transportation cost for persons selected for appointment to certain positions in the U.S. and for other purposes. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3486 -- Authorize Government agencies to provide quarters, household furniture and equipment, utilities, subsistence, and laundry service to civilian officers and employees of the U.S., and for other purposes. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3487 -- Amend antikickback statute to extend to all negotiated contracts. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3488 -- Authorize secretary of Commerce to procure services of experts and consultants. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3489 -- Amend section 203 (j) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 484 j), to provide that Dept. of Defense may allocate surplus property under its control for transfer only to educational institutions conducting approved military training programs. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3490 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to permit conveyances and grants to states, counties, municipalities, or other duly constituted political subdivisions of states of interests in real property needed for an authorized widening of a public street, highway or alley. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3491 -- Repeal part of act of March 2, 1889, as amended, which requires that grantors furnish, free of all expenses to Government, all requisite abstracts, official certifications, and evidences of title. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3492 -- Amend section 109 (g) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to establish fees for testing of articles and commodities tendered for sale to the Government. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3493 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize use of surplus personal property by state distribution agencies, and for other purposes. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

HR 12092 -- Amend Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, to provide Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation be subject to annual budget review by Congress. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 12106 -- Eliminate discriminatory employment practices on account of age by contractors and subcontractors in performance of contracts with the U.S. and District of Columbia. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 5/6/60 -- Judiciary.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

S 3463 -- Increase annuities to certain annuitants from District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund. BEALL (R Md.) -- 5/2/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3467 -- Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955. MORSE (D Ore.) (by request) -- 5/2/60 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

HR 12003 -- Increase annuities to certain annuitants from District of Columbia teachers' retirement and annuity fund. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 5/2/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12004 -- Provide for examination, licensing, registration, and for regulation of professional and practical nurses, and for nursing education in District of Columbia. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 5/2/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12063 -- Authorize D.C. Commissioners to plan, construct, operate, and maintain a sanitary sewer to connect Dulles International Airport with District of Columbia System. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 5/4/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12073 -- Similar to HR 12063. SMITH (D Va.) -- 5/4/60.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

HOUSE

HR 12090 -- Increase amount of damages awarded for unjust conviction and imprisonment. LANE (D Mass.) -- 5/5/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12110 -- Provide judicial review of agency orders concerning biological products. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 5/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

S 3468 -- Amend section 2455 of Revised Statutes. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 5/3/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3469 -- Amend act of March 8, 1922, as amended, to extend to public sales. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 5/3/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3473 -- Provide advance consultation with Fish and Wildlife Service and state wildlife agencies before beginning any federal program using pesticides or other chemicals for mass biological controls. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/3/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- S 3480 -- Further amend act authorizing conveyance of certain lands to Miles City, Mont., to extend the authority for 1 year. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 5/5/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3495 -- Provide for an appropriation not exceeding \$175,000 to make a survey of a national parkway from Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee to Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky, and Natchez Trace Parkway in Tennessee. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 5/5/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3497 -- Convey a tract of land in Harris County, Texas, to former owner. JOHNSON (D Texas), Yarbrough (D Texas) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 11999 -- Amend title 23 of USC, re highways, and certain projects constructed on Federal-aid system by federal agencies. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 5/2/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 12002 -- Similar to HR 11999. BELCHER (R Okla.) -- 5/2/60.
- HR 12010 -- Similar to HR 11932. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 5/2/60.
- HR 12012 -- Similar to HR 11999. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 5/2/60.
- HR 12014 -- Similar to HR 11871. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 5/2/60.
- HR 12015 -- Similar to HR 11999. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 5/2/60.
- HR 12016 -- Similar to HR 11999. STEED (D Okla.) -- 5/2/60.
- HR 12017 -- Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Pine Ridge Irrigation unit, White Division, Missouri River Basin project. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 5/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 12070 -- Re vertical clearance of bridges to be constructed across the Mississippi River. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 5/4/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 12091 -- Further amend act authorizing conveyance of lands to Miles City, Mont., to extend the authority for 1 year. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/5/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 3482 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended, re position descriptions and salary. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/5/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 3501 -- Promote greater equity in pay systems of employees in Veterans' Administration by providing for certain adjustments in compensation. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 5/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 12007 -- Extend educational materials postal rate to certain printed plastic educational reference charts. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 5/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12011 -- Amend act of March 3, 1879, to permit free postage of certain publications mailed to subscribers in county where publications are prepared in whole or in part for printing. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 5/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12037 -- Provide greater privacy in furnishing information required in 1970 and subsequent decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing. BOSCH (R N.Y.) (by request) -- 5/3/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12042 -- Evaluate work performance of Government employees. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 5/3/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12043 -- Amend sections 22, 23, and 24, title 13, USC. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 5/3/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12044 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to include service performed in Federal-State cooperative programs financed in whole or in part by federal funds. REECE (R Tenn.) -- 5/3/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12045 -- Similar to HR 12042. REES (R Kan.) -- 5/3/60.
- HR 12046 -- Similar to HR 12043. REES (R Kan.) -- 5/3/60.
- HR 12048 -- Similar to HR 12007. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/60.
- HR 12084 -- Provide free transmission in mails of magazines sent by certain nonprofit organizations in the U.S. to similar organizations overseas. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 5/5/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 3483 -- Make antitrust laws and Federal Trade Commission Act applicable to organized baseball; limit applicability to exempt certain aspects of organized professional baseball, football, basketball, and hockey. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 5/5/60 -- Judiciary.

- S 3496 -- Amend section 362 (b) of Communications Act of 1934. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 12018 -- Establish within U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey a National Oceanographic Data Center; National Instrumentation Test and Calibration Center. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 5/2/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 12051 -- Similar to HR 10808. MILLIKEN (R Pa.) -- 5/3/60.
- HR 12087 -- Similar to HR 11703. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 5/5/60.
- HR 12088 -- Similar to HR 11704. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 5/5/60.
- HR 12095 -- Similar to HR 11703. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 5/5/60.
- HR 12096 -- Similar to HR 11163. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 5/5/60.
- HR 12109 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to provide transportation of bulk commodities by railroad be exempt from regulation. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12114 -- Similar to HR 11704. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 5/6/60.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 3474 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a deduction by life insurance companies in determining gain or loss from operations of an amount equal to 2 percent of premiums from individual accident and health insurance contracts. KERR (D Okla.) -- 5/3/60 -- Finance.
- S 3475 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for life insurance companies same treatment re losses on certain investment securities as provided for banks. KERR (D Okla.) -- 5/3/60 -- Finance.
- S Con Res 104 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. not grant further tariff reductions in forthcoming tariff negotiations under provisions of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. KERR (D Okla.), Thurmond (D S.C.) -- 5/4/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 12008 -- Permit limited deduction of contributions to political committees. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 5/2/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12036 -- Amend section 902 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re foreign taxes paid by certain predecessor corporations. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12047 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide scheduled personal and corporate income tax reductions. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12074 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide lawful expenditures for legislative purposes be allowed as deductions from gross income. BROOKS (D La.) -- 5/4/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12103 -- Provide for free entry of pilot plant grain cleaning and flour milling equipment for Kansas State University. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 5/6/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12111 -- Amend section of 2(a) of Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as amended. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 5/6/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12112 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend by 1 additional year time within which a minister may elect coverage as a self-employed individual for social security purposes. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 5/6/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12113 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer, spouse, or dependent who is physically handicapped. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 5/6/60 -- Ways and Means.
- H Con Res 665 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. BARING (D Nev.) -- 5/2/60.
- H Con Res 667 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 5/2/60.
- H Con Res 670 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 5/2/60.
- H Con Res 671 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 5/2/60.
- H Con Res 674 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 5/2/60.
- H Con Res 675 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. BLITCH (D Ga.) -- 5/3/60.
- H Con Res 676 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 5/3/60.
- H Con Res 677 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 5/3/60.
- H Con Res 683 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. RILEY (D S.C.) -- 5/4/60.
- H Con Res 685 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 5/5/60.
- H Con Res 687 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 5/6/60.
- H Con Res 688 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 5/6/60.

Senate Clears Depressed Areas Bill; Votes on Casein Duties, Congressional Retirement Benefits, Local Government Payments

96. S 2857. Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide that Civil Service employees or Members of Congress who did not retire when they became eligible for maximum benefits would, upon retirement, be refunded the money paid into the fund during the intervening period. Williams (R Del.) amendment to freeze retirement benefits at the maximum level and require employees to continue payments into the retirement fund as long as they received full salary. Rejected 19-38 (D 2-34; R 17-4), May 5, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 834)

97. HR 9862. Continue suspension of import duties on certain shoe lathes for two years and on casein for three years. Hartke (D Ind.) amendment prohibiting the duty-free entry of casein intended for human consumption. Agreed to 31-23 (D 22-15; R 9-8), May 5, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 831)

98. S 722. Area Redevelopment Act. Authorize federal loans and grants totaling \$251 million for the relief of economically depressed rural and industrial rural and industrial areas. motion to concur in the House version of the bill. Agreed to 45-32 (D 40-11; R 5-21), May 6, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 828)

99. S 910. Payments to Local Governments Act of 1960. Mundt (R S.D.) substitute for the bill, proposing that a commission study the problems of communities suffering from the tax-exempt status of federal property. Rejected 24-53 (D 9-37; R 15-16), May 11, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 829)

100. S 910. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill, which proposed a limited program of federal payments in lieu of taxes to communities and a comprehensive study of the taxing problem. Rejected 30-52 (D 10-40; R 20-12), May 12, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	96	97	98	99	100	Vote No.	96	97	98	99	100	Vote No.	96	97	98	99	100
Yea	19	31	45	24	30	Yea	2	22	40	9	10	Yea	17	9	5	15	20
Nay	38	23	32	53	52	Nay	34	15	11	37	40	Nay	4	8	21	16	12

96 97 98 99 100					96 97 98 99 100					96 97 98 99 100					96 97 98 99 100				
ALABAMA						INDIANA						NEBRASKA							
Hill	?	?	Y	N	N	Hartke	N	Y	Y	N	N	Curtis	?	?	N	N	Y		
Sparkman	?	?	Y	N	N	Capehart	?	?	X	Y	Y	Hruska	?	X	-	N	Y		
ALASKA						IOWA						NEVADA							
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	N	N	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Bible	N	N	Y	N	N		
Grvening	N	Y	Y	N	N	Martin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Cannon	N	Y	Y	N	N		
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE							
Hayden	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Carlson	N	?	-	N	Y	Bridges	?	?	N	Y	Y		
Goldwater	Y	?	-	Y	Y	Schoeppel	?	?	X	Y	N	Cotton	?	?	N	Y	Y		
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY							
Fulbright	-	?	N	-	?	Cooper	Y	?	N	N	N	Williams	N	N	Y	-	N		
McClellan	?	N	N	-	Y	Morton	Y	N	N	?	?	Case	Y	N	Y	N	N		
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO							
Engle	N	Y	Y	N	N	Ellender	N	N	N	?	Y	Anderson	?	?	Y	-	-		
Kuchel	N	Y	N	N	N	Long	N	N	N	N	Y	Chavez	-	?	Y	-	-		
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW YORK							
Carroll	N	Y	Y	N	N	Muskie	N	Y	Y	N	N	Javits	Y	Y	Y	N	N		
Allott	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Smith	N	N	Y	N	N	Keating	?	?	Y	N	N		
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA							
Dodd	N	Y	Y	N	N	Beall	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Ervin	N	N	N	N	N		
Busb	?	?	?	N	N	Butler	?	?	N	Y	Y	Jordan	?	?	?	-	-		
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA							
Frear	N	N	N	N	N	Kennedy	?	?	Y	-	-	Brunsdale	?	?	N	Y	Y		
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Saltonstall	Y	?	N	X	X	Young	?	?	N	Y	Y		
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						OHIO							
Holland	N	Y	N	Y	N	Hart	N	Y	Y	N	N	Lausche	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		
Smathers	-	?	N	N	N	McNamara	?	?	Y	-	-	Young	Y	Y	Y	N	N		
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA							
Russell	?	?	X	Y	Y	Humphrey	-	?	Y	N	N	Kerr	?	?	Y	N	N		
Talmadge	?	?	N	N	N	McCarthy	N	?	Y	N	N	Monroney	N	Y	Y	-	-		
HAWAII						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON							
Long	N	Y	Y	-	-	Eastland	-	?	X	?	Y	Morse	?	?	Y	-	N		
Fong	?	?	?	Y	Y	Stennis	N	N	N	Y	Y	Lusk	N	Y	Y	Y	N		
IDAH0						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA							
Church	N	Y	Y	N	N	Hennings	-	?	Y	-	X	Clark	N	Y	Y	N	N		
Dworsbak	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Symington	-	?	Y	N	N	Scott	N	Y	Y	N	N		
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND							
Douglas	N	N	Y	N	-	Mansfield	?	?	Y	N	N	Green	N	N	Y	N	N		
Dirksen	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Murray	?	?	Y	?	-	Pastore	N	Y	Y	N	N		

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *italics*

CQ House Votes 38 through 40.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 83, 84, 88)

House Turns Down Linear Accelerator, Passes A.E.C. Bill; Clears Conference Report on Fiscal 1961 Mutual Security Act

38. HR 11713. Authorize \$256,476,000 in fiscal 1961 appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission construction projects and the civilian power program. Gubser (R Calif.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to add \$107,200,000 for a linear accelerator at Stanford University. Rejected 128-195 (D 10-188; R 118-7), May 6, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 830)

39. HR 11713. Passage of the bill. Passed 321-2 (D 197-1; R 124-1), May 6, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

40. HR 11510. The Mutual Security Act of 1960, setting policy and authorizing fiscal 1961 appropriations of \$1,366,200,000 for certain non-military assistance portions of the Mutual Security Program. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 240-138 (D 138 (D 151-84; R 89-54), 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 827)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	38	39	40	Vote No.	38	39	40	Vote No.	38	39	40
Yea	128	321	240	Yea	10	197	151	Yea	118	124	89
Nay	195	2	138	Nay	188	1	84	Nay	7	1	54

38 39 40				38 39 40				38 39 40				- KEY - Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ± Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ House Votes 38 through 40.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 83, 84, 88)

38 39 40	38 39 40	38 39 40	38 39 40
6 Morrison ? Y X	NEBRASKA	7 Lennon ? ? N	6 McMillan N Y X
5 Passman N Y N	3 Brock N Y N	5 Scott ? ? X	2 Riley N Y N
7 Thompson ? ? X	4 McGinley N Y N	11 Whitener N Y N	1 Rivers ? ? N
3 Willis N ? X	2 Cunningham N Y N	10 Jonas N Y N	SOUTH DAKOTA
MAINE	1 Weaver ✓ ? N	NORTH DAKOTA	1 McGovern ? ? ?
2 Coffin N Y Y	NEVADA	AL Burdick ? ? ?	2 Berry Y Y ?
1 Oliver N Y N	AL Baring N Y X	AL Short ✓ ? N	TENNESSEE
3 McIntire Y Y N	NEW HAMPSHIRE	OHIO	6 Bass N Y N
MARYLAND	2 Bass Y Y Y	9 Ashley N Y Y	9 Davis N Y ?
2 Brewster N Y Y	1 Merrow ✓ ? Y	11 Cook ? ? N	8 Everett N Y N
4 Fallon N Y Y	NEW JERSEY	20 Feighan N Y Y	4 Evins N Y ?
6 Foley N Y Y	11 Addonizio N Y Y	18 Hays X ? Y	3 Frazier N Y ?
7 Friedel N Y Y	14 Daniels N Y Y	19 Kirwan ? ? Y	5 Loser ? Y Y
3 Garmatz N Y Y	13 Gallagher N Y Y	17 Levering N Y N	7 Murray N Y N
1 Johnson N Y Y	10 Rodino N Y Y	10 Moeller N Y N	2 Baker Y Y Y
5 Lankford N Y Y	4 Thompson Y Y Y	6 Vacancy N Y Y	1 Reece ✓ ? N
MASSACHUSETTS	3 Auchincloss Y Y Y	21 Vanik N Y Y	TEXAS
2 Boland Y Y Y	1 Cabill Y Y Y	14 Ayres ? ? Y	3 Beckworth N Y Y
13 Burke Y Y Y	8 Canfield ✓ ? ?	13 Baumbart ? ? Y	2 Brooks ? ? Y
4 Donohue Y Y Y	6 Dwyer Y Y Y	8 Betts Y Y N	17 Burleson ? ? N
7 Lane N Y Y	5 Frelinghuysen Y Y Y	22 Bolton Y Y Y	22 Casey N Y N
8 Macdonald N Y ?	2 Glenn Y Y Y	16 Bow Y Y N	7 Dowdy ? ? N
12 McCormack N Y ✓	9 Osmers Y Y Y	7 Brown Y Y N	21 Fisher N Y N
11 O'Neill N Y Y	12 Wallbauser Y Y Y	12 Devine Y Y N	13 Ikard X ? Y
3 Philbin Y Y Y	7 Windall Y Y Y	15 Henderson Y Y N	20 Kilday N Y Y
6 Bates Y Y Y	NEW MEXICO	2 Hess Y Y Y	15 Kilgore N Y N
1 Conte Y Y Y	AL Montoya ? ? ?	5 Latta Y Y N	19 Mahon N Y Y
10 Curtis Y Y Y	AL Morris ? ? ?	4 McCulloch Y Y N	1 Patman N Y N
9 Keith Y Y Y	NEW YORK	23 Minshall Y Y N	11 Poage N Y N
14 Martin ? ? Y	41 Dulski N Y N	3 Schenck Y Y Y	4 Rayburn X ? N
5 Rogers Y Y Y	30 O'Brien N Y Y	1 Scherer ✓ ? X	18 Rogers ? ? N
MICHIGAN	32 Stratton ? ? N	OKLAHOMA	16 Rutherford ? ? ?
7 O'Hara ? ? Y	27 Barry Y Y Y	3 Albert N Y Y	6 Teague ? ? ?
12 Bennett Y Y Y	3 Becker Y Y N	2 Edmondson N Y N	8 Thomas N Y N
8 Bentley Y Y Y	2 Derounian Y Y Y	5 Jarman N Y Y	9 Thompson N Y X
18 Broomfield Y Y Y	26 Dooley Y Y Y	6 Morris N Y N	10 Thornberry N Y Y
10 Cederberg Y Y ?	33 Kilburn ✓ ? ✓	4 Steed N Y N	12 Wright ? ? X
6 Chamberlain ✓ ? Y	40 Miller ✓ ? Y	1 Belcher Y Y N	14 Young ? ? X
5 Ford Y Y Y	39 Ostertag Y Y Y	OREGON	5 Alger Y Y N
9 Griffin Y Y Y	42 Pillion ✓ ? Y	3 Green N Y Y	UTAH
4 Hoffman X ? N	34 Pirnie Y Y Y	4 Porter ? ? ?	2 King N Y Y
3 Jobansen Y Y X	43 Goodell Y Y Y	2 Ullman N Y Y	1 Dixon Y Y Y
11 Knox Y Y N	35 Riehlman Y Y Y	1 Norblad Y Y Y	VERMONT
2 Meader Y Y Y	37 Robison Y Y Y	PENNSYLVANIA	AL Meyer N Y N
Detroit-Wayne County	28 St. George ✓ ? Y	25 Clark ? ? Y	VIRGINIA
13 Diggs N Y Y	36 Taber Y Y Y	21 Dent X ? N	4 Abbott N Y N
15 Dingell N Y Y	31 Taylor ✓ ? ✓	11 Flood N Y Y	1 Downing N Y Y
17 Griffiths N Y Y	1 Wainwright Y Y Y	30 Holland ? ? Y	3 Gary N Y Y
16 Lesinski N Y Y	38 Weis Y Y Y	28 Moorhead N Y ?	2 Hardy N Y Y
1 Machrowicz ? ? Y	29 Wharton ✓ ? N	26 Morgan N Y Y	7 Harrison N Y N
14 Rabaut N Y Y	New York City	10 Prokop N Y Y	9 Jennings N Y N
MINNESOTA	8 Anfuso X ? ✓	19 Quigley N Y Y	8 Smith N Y N
8 Blatnik N Y Y	24 Buckley X ? ✓	14 Rhodes N Y Y	5 Tuck N Y N
4 Karth N Y Y	11 Celler X ? ✓	15 Walter X ? ✓	10 Broyhill Y Y Y
6 Marshall ? ? Y	7 Delaney N Y Y	17 Schneebeli Y Y Y	6 Poff Y Y N
3 Wier N Y Y	23 Gilbert ? ? Y	29 Corbett ✓ ? Y	WASHINGTON
7 Andersen Y Y N	19 Farbstein X ? Y	8 Curtin Y Y Y	7 Magnuson ? ? Y
1 Quie Y Y Y	22 Healey N Y Y	9 Dague Y Y Y	5 Horan Y Y Y
5 Judd Y Y Y	6 Holtzman Y Y Y	12 Fenton Y Y Y	3 Vacancy Y Y Y
9 Langen Y Y Y	10 Kelly ? ? ✓	27 Fulton Y Y N	4 May Y Y Y
2 Nelsen Y Y Y	9 Keogh N Y Y	23 Gavin Y Y Y	1 Pelly Y Y Y
MISSISSIPPI	13 Multer X ? Y	24 Kearns Y Y Y	6 Tollefson Y Y Y
1 Abernethy N Y N	16 Powell ? ? ?	13 Lafore ✓ ? Y	2 Westland Y Y Y
6 Colmer ? ? N	14 Rooney X ? Y	7 Milliken Y Y Y	WEST VIRGINIA
3 Smith N Y Y	18 Santangelo N Y Y	16 Mumma Y Y Y	3 Bailey X ? N
2 Whitten N Y N	20 Teller X ? Y	22 Saylor Y Y N	4 Hechler N Y N
4 Williams N Y X	21 Zelenko X ? Y	18 Elliott Y Y Y	5 Kee ? ? Y
5 Winstead N Y N	5 Bosch Y Y N	20 Van Zandt Y Y Y	6 Slack ? ? Y
MISSOURI	12 Dorn Y Y Y	Philadelphia	2 Staggers N Y Y
5 Bolling ? ? Y	25 Fino ✓ ? Y	1 Barrett N Y Y	1 Moore ✓ ? N
7 Brown ? ? N	4 Halpern Y Y Y	3 Byrne N Y Y	WISCONSIN
9 Cannon N Y Y	17 Lindsay Y Y ✓	2 Granahan N Y Y	1 Flynn N Y X
8 Carnahan X ? Y	15 Ray Y Y Y	5 Green N Y Y	9 Johnson N Y Y
4 Randall N Y Y	NORTH CAROLINA	4 Nix N Y Y	2 Kastenmeier N Y Y
6 Hull N Y N	9 Alexander ? ? N	6 Toll N Y Y	5 Reuss N Y Y
10 Jones N Y Y	3 Barden ? ? X	RHODE ISLAND	4 Zablocki Y Y Y
11 Karsten N Y Y	1 Bonner ? ? X	2 Fogarty N Y ✓	8 Byrnes Y Y Y
11 Maulder N Y N	4 Cooley N Y Y	1 Forand ? ? Y	7 Laird Y Y N
3 Sullivan N Y ✓	6 Durham N Y ?	SOUTH CAROLINA	10 O'Konski N Y N
2 Curtis Y Y Y	2 Fountain N Y N	4 Ashmore N Y N	6 Van Pelt ✓ ? N
MONTANA	12 Vacancy N Y N	3 Dorn N Y N	3 Withrow ✓ ? X
2 Anderson N Y ?	8 Kitchin X ? N	5 Hemphill ? ? N	WYOMING
1 Metcalf N Y ?			AL Thomson Y Y N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *italics*

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Week ending May 13, 1960 -- PAGE 871



The Kennedy Record John F. Kennedy's big victory in the West Virginia Presidential preference primary has given the Massachusetts Senator a handsome boost toward the Democratic Presidential nomination, experts agree. This issue of Congressional Quarterly carries a full-dress political biography of Kennedy, including records of his votes on all important issues during his tenure in the House and Senate, his stands on national and international issues, and special discussions of his position on "McCarthyism" and similar problems. (Page 843-51)

Politics and Primaries

John Kennedy's victory in West Virginia and Hubert Humphrey's subsequent withdrawal from the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination were the big political events this week, and CQ carries a full report on them. Political coverage this week also includes stories on the results of primaries in Texas, Nebraska and New Mexico and detailed outlook pieces on forthcoming primaries in Kentucky, Oregon and Florida. (Page 839-42)

Issues at the Summit

The Berlin question, disarmament and the nuclear test ban are the top issues at the Big Four summit meetings opening May 16 in Paris. Congressional Quarterly's review of summit issues carries a description of the latest proposals of East and West on these three crucial problems, summarizes expectations of what may be achieved in Paris and shows why the initiative toward any agreement lies, to a large extent, with Mr. Khrushchev. (Page 836)

Around the Capitol

Soviet Premier Khrushchev's claim that a U.S. reconnaissance plane overflying the Soviet Union had been downed by a Russian rocket, his revelation that the pilot would be tried as a spy and his warning to U.S. allies against permitting their soil to be used as bases for such flights cast serious doubts on the outcome of the summit conference beginning May 16. CQ's story summarizes the facts of the incident, indicates what they reveal about U.S. intelligence methods and capabilities. (Page 835)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Civil service annuities, casein tariff, depressed areas, payments in lieu of taxes, page 869.

HOUSE: Atomic energy funds, mutual security, page 870.

Health Benefits for Aged

Twenty Democratic Senators, including Presidential aspirant John F. Kennedy, came up with still a fourth major plan for health benefits for the Nation's elderly. Chief feature: it used the Social Security mechanism to assure health coverage to all the elderly, not just those eligible for Social Security old-age pensions. In a related development, the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer predicted defeat in November for any Congressman who voted to sustain a Presidential veto of a health benefits bill. (Page 854)

Floor Action

Congress this week sent the mutual security and Atomic Energy Commission authorizations and Interior and Commerce funds bills to the President.... the \$251 million depressed areas bill also reached the President's desk and faced almost certain veto... the House passed the Agriculture Department appropriations bill and the Senate completed action on a measure authorizing federal payments to communities that lose tax revenues because of the presence of federal installations.... Congress gave a \$50 million tax break to persons who pay the medical bills of their aged parents by permitting them to deduct the costs from taxable income.... (Page 827-34)

In the Committees

The House Education and Labor Committee took steps to bypass the House Rules Committee and bring a school construction bill to the floor...hearings were held on increasing minimum wage, raising postal rates and drafting housing legislation...the House Legislative Oversight Subcommittee checked further into activities of the Federal Power Commission... a Senate committee heard recommendations for changing the U.S. balance of trade...measures to provide federal aid for educational TV and make the states help pay for farm disaster relief were killed.... (Page 852-856)

